

THE LITERARY WORLD.

A Journal of American and Foreign Literature, Science, and Art.

No. 104.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 27, 1849.

\$3 PER ANNUM.

EVERT A. & GEORGE L. DUYCKINCK, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS. OFFICE OF PUBLICATION 157 BROADWAY.

Contents.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

ANCIENT GOLD DIGGINGS.

DR. CHALMERS'S POSTHUMOUS WORKS.

MACAULAY'S ENGLAND. Third Paper—Burke's Ethnological Journal—Thackeray's Christmas Book—Eastman's Poems—Southern Periodicals—American Female Poets—Guide to Health, &c.

POETRY.—Evening at Sea; Replings—by W. Gilmore Simms.

THE HISTORY OF HUMAN ERROR (from Bulwer's Caxtons).

ANECDOTES OF JOHN FOSTER.

LAST DAYS OF AN ARTIST—WILLIAM COLLINS.

FAITH CULTURED BY HOPE—from Miss Martineau's new book.

THE FINE ARTS.—The Greek Slave and Mr. Robb again—Appreciation of Art in America—French Artists and French Iconoclasts.

WHAT IS TALKED ABOUT.—Personal and other Paragraphs—Memorabilia of the Printers' Festival—Gold Items: A Mint Drop from Mr. Benton: The last Arrival—To Whom?

VARIETIES.—The Napoleon Triumph—Booksellers' Annals—Peppys Haunted by Spirits—Punch's Almanac, &c. &c.

PUBLISHER'S CIRCULAR.—Literary Intelligence—List of Recent American Publications.

ANCIENT GOLD DIGGINGS.

THE California of the Romans was SPAIN; and if a strong government and covetous pro-consuls had not kept the game in their own hands, it is likely as much excitement would have been felt in the seaports, as is now apparent in New York. We have no gazette of ancient times, to tell us how many "ships of Tarshish" were chartered for Spanish ports; and it is only by occasional hints in the historians and poets, that we learn anything about the metallurgy of those days. The most striking exception to this statement is in the case of Pliny the Elder, who, in his Natural History, discourses upon all the metals, and has left us some of the most intractable nuts which are to be found in classical hermeneutics. Amidst some difficulties, arising from the technical and even barbarous terms of the art, there is, nevertheless, enough that is clear, to rebuke the ignorance of some among us, who write and talk as if gold had never been procured in large quantities save in the valley of the Sacramento. In what follows, the authority is Pliny, except where otherwise stated. The reader will, perhaps, while these pages are before him, remember the statement of McCulloch, that "it is exceedingly doubtful whether the Carthaginians or Romans ever discovered any mines of gold and silver in Spain."* If Strabo's third book leaves any man in doubt, we can say no more.

According to the Roman naturalist, gold is found in three conditions; first, in the detritus of rivers, as the Tagus, the Po, the Hebrus, the Pactolus, and the Ganges; and this is the purest, by reason of its perpetual attrition. Secondly, shafts are sunk in the earth till a vein is reached; or advantage is taken of some breach in a mountain. Those who dig for gold always remark it as auspicious when they come to a stratum of *segullum*, a species of earth which lies above the gold. This may have been pyrites, for the *gangue*, or matrix of gold, sometimes consists of this, as well as of quartz, felspar, limestone, and inferior ores, the softer part of which might be named *segullum*. This word, like many other mining terms in Pliny, is of the old Spanish, and exists in the Castilian *Segullo*: philologists at once perceive its analogy with the Gothic *Gulth*

the Norse *Gull*, the Danish *Guld*, and the Anglo-Saxon *Gold*. It is supposed to indicate the scoria, which generally occupies the surface, and as gold has no scoria, this earth was imagined to take its place. The French commentator says it is called in France *manne*. Removing this *segullum* they gather all the sand and earth, subject it to washing, and judge of the richness of the vein from the residuum. Sometimes these veins are found at the surface, *rara felicitate*, says Pliny; which reminds us of Humboldt's testimony concerning the gold-region of Russia, where *pepitas*, or masses of gold, from two to three pounds, and even from eighteen to twenty pounds, are found a few inches below the turf.* During the reign of Nero, one such was opened in Dalmatia which yielded fifty pounds weight daily. The gold of wells, or shafts, was called *canalitium* or *canaliense*; the veins were here and there in the rock, which he calls marble, and are discovered at the sides of the shaft; from these channels it derived its name. Tunneling was begun where there was this indication, and as they worked their way the vaults were supported by wooden pillars. The gold of these channels was pounded, washed, fired, ground to powder, or brayed in mortars; processes representative of those which are common in the Virginia mines. The product of the furnace was subjected a second time to the grinding and the fire; and the *catini* or crucibles were made of *tasconium*, a white argillaceous earth, as the only thing which could endure the heat.†

The third method, Pliny regards as Titanic: *opera vicerit gigantum*. The mountain sides are penetrated by galleries, hewn in the rock. It is sometimes months before the workmen come to the light of day; these mines are called *arrugia*. It is remarkable that this is the very word now used in Spain for a mine, *arrugia*.‡ These vaults sometimes fell and destroyed the miners. In their work they were met by masses of silex which, for lack of gunpowder, they worked through by means of fire and vinegar; agents celebrated in Hannibal's passage of the Alps, but in what way employed is not in evidence. It was a method which sometimes suffocated the laborers; in *cuniculis vapor et fumus strangulat*; so they betook them to forehammers, striking off masses of fifty-weight, which they had to be carrying out night and day. Nothing on earth is harder than this flint-rock, except one thing, quoth Pliny, *inter omnia auri fames durissima est*, i. e. Gold-hunger, the Californian appetite, is harder yet. When the galleries are complete, they take away the props (*cervices*), and down comes the mountain! The crash is accompanied by a sound beyond all human conception. Often all these labors and perils are undergone, and yet no gold. It was enough for them, says Pliny, as for our California emigrants, *sperare quod cuperent*.

Another stupendous labor of antiquity, was the diverting of rivers from their beds, in order to wash the debris of these mountains. They

were called in this case *corrugi*: the word *corrugo* is still found in Spanish. This is a delicate business, and requires a careful grading of the surface. A source is sought very high up, and the stream is conducted down by a race or aqueduct. Rocks were to be hewn through, and those who worked at them were sometimes suspended by cords from impending cliffs. The reservoirs, constructed near the summit, were often two hundred feet square and ten feet deep, and from thence the stream was let out by a sort of flood-gate, so as to tear everything before it. When the torrent reached its termination, on the level ground, they dug trenches, and strowed in them, at a gradation of levels, the shrub called *ulex*, which was like rosemary. When Pliny says the *ulex* was *retinens aurum*, it is doubtful whether he means to indicate a supposed attraction of the small particles, or only that they were caught in the prickly brush. Pits were also dug in the trenches, and provided with means to catch the gold. They used these same trenches to filter the products of the wells; the process could not be accomplished in the wells without obstructing them. The gold of the *arrugia* needed no process of the furnace, being pure native metal. It was found in lumps; and even the shafts or wells sometimes produced masses of considerable weight. After the bundles of *ulex* were dried, they were burned, and in their ashes grains of gold were found. By these processes, Asturia, Galicia, and Lusitania yielded annually the extraordinary sum of twenty thousand Roman pounds:‡ of this most came from Asturia. Pliny thinks no part of the globe showed such fecundity of gold, for so long a period. He adds that unless an ancient law had forbidden mining, Italy would surpass all the earth in the precious metals; and he cites a *lex Censoria*, concerning the goldworks of the Ictimuli in the Vercellensian territory (*Borgo Vercelli*), by which the publicans were forbidden to employ more than *five thousand men* in this mine. Strabo speaks of these Ictimulian mines and gives the same account as Pliny in other respects, testifying that Turdetania, in the South of Spain, was more rich in precious metals than any other land. He also speaks of the gold-washing, wells, and burning.§ Aristotle says that, shepherds in Spain set fire to the woods, and that from the glowing mass molten silver flowed down.

In addition to what has been said concerning the mines of gold, there are striking indications of its abundance among the Romans. Not indeed in the earlier period, for when they were forced to buy a peace from the Gauls, it was with difficulty that they could amass one thousand pounds weight. This was the occasion, on which, according to a famous story, Brennus threw his sword into the scale, and uttered his *Va victis*.¶ During the consulate of Crassus and Pompey, there were two thousand pounds in the throne of Jupiter Capitolinus, which had been hidden there in the

* Humboldt's Letter to Arago.

† Compare the Spanish *Tascos*.

‡ See Plautus, *Aulularia*, last Scene:—

Nunquam dabo aurum nisi fodiam
Noviter *arrugiam*.

* The Roman *libra*, according to the learned and patient labors of Hase, Wurm, Boeckh, and others, may be set down at 3204 grains troy, which may be compared with our standard pound of 5760 grains.

† Strabo, lib. iii., c. ii. p. 234, ed. Tauchn.

‡ Plut. in Camill. c. ii. Tauchn. §. xxviii. Niebuhr discredits the whole story.

* Geogr. Dict. II. 635, Art. Spain.

days of Camillus. Pliny, Virgil, and Silius Italicus speak of the gold worn in ornament by the Gauls:—

"Galli per dumos aderant, arcemque tenebant;
Aurea caesaries illis, atque aurea vestis,
Virgatis lucent sagulis, tum lactea colla
Auro innectantur."—Aen. viii., v. 637.

Manlius was surnamed *Torquatus*, on account of a golden *torques*, which he took from a Gaul. At the time of the invasion by the Gauls, A. U. C. 364, there were not more than two thousand pounds of gold in the city; the census showing at that time a population of 152,580 freemen. Three hundred and seven years later, Caius Marius the younger, carried from Rome to Praeneste thirteen thousand pounds of gold, after the burning of the several temples. This same sum, Sylla took back, in triumph, with seven thousand pounds of silver; though he had already sent in, from his other conquests, fifteen thousand weight of gold, and one hundred and fifteen thousand weight of silver.

When gold became plenty, it was lavished in every public manner. The horns of bullocks, about to be sacrificed, were gilded. Brutus complains in letters from the Philippian camp, that the shoulder-clasps (*fibulae*) of the tribunes were of gold. Men wore bracelets in Pliny's time, and women carried gold on their shoes; they had no spectacles, portractions, or *étuis*, on which to show their wealth. The ladies (we take his testimony) were all bedecked with gold and gems, even when asleep. Pliny professes to be ashamed of his age, when he thinks of the multitude of names, recently imported from Greece, to denote varieties of luxurious vessels. The most ignoble utensils were of gold, in the house of Antonius; in *contumeliam naturae vilitatem auro fecit*. It is remarkable that the Romans imposed on conquered nations a tribute of silver, not of gold; for example, the annual tribute of the Carthaginians, after the fall of Hannibal, for fifty years. This could not have been from any lack of precious metals, for Cyrus, upon his conquest of Asia, found a booty of thirty-four thousand pounds of gold, besides works of art. The wealth of Ebusos, in Colchis, was incredible; his palace had chambers of solid gold. When Cæsar became Dictator, and gave shows to the people, he caused all the implements of the arena to be of silver; in Pliny's time, every provincial town did the same. Caligula exhibited in the Circus, a *pegma*, or self-moving platform, holding more than a ton of silver. This *pegma* was a piece of theatric property, sometimes several stories high, raised and lowered by weights and pulleys. At the triumph over the Jews, Vespasian and Titus had these structures hung with tapestry, and covered with ivory and gold, so as to represent the taking of Jerusalem and other cities.* In such triumphs, the provinces used to send golden crowns to the conqueror. Cneius Manlius had 200 crowns, after subduing the Gauls in Asia.† In Cicero's days the crowns were sometimes commuted for a round sum, which was called *aurum coronarium*.

At the triumph of Claudius two golden crowns were carried, one weighing seven thousand pounds, and the other nine thousand. Nero, for the decoration of a single day, in order to show his magnificence to Tiridates, king of Armenia, covered the whole theatre of Pompey with gold. These were events too recent to have been exaggerated by Pliny. In his own days golden ceilings were common in

private houses; a wall was gilded as though it were a vase; *parietes, qui jam et ipsi tanquam vasa inaurantur*. The gold-leaf of Praeneste was famous in the arts. Gold was applied to marble with the white of eggs; to wood, by a glue called *leucophorea*; and to copper, by mercury procured from cinnabar. The glue was probably not unlike the modern *gold size*; and the process of *water gilding*, as applied to metals, still includes an amalgam of mercury; white of egg is used in bookbinders' gilding. It would be interesting to inquire how many of the processes of ancient art retain their place in this age of improvement.

It would be unjust to omit all the acrimonious moralizing of Pliny, in regard to the metal in question. The most flagitious of criminals, in his opinion, was he who first struck a gold denarius. In quest of precious metals we pursue every fibre of the earth, and live above its hollow bowels. And yet we shudder at earthquakes, as if an insulted Mother would not avenge herself. How innocent, how happy, nay, how voluptuous, *delicata*, would life be, if we could only be content with what is on the surface of the earth! Art adds its powers to nature, and the most precious of metals is made more precious still, by the hand of the artificer, *Heu prodigiosa ingenia! quot modis auximus pretia rerum*.

Californian experience is only a repetition of a disease which prevailed in former ages; and Tarshish, Tartessus, or the valley of the Guadalquivir, was to Tyre, what San Francisco is to New York. "The Phœnicians," says Heeren, "were as eager in their quest of gold and gold countries as were the alchemists and the Europeans of the sixteenth century. The lust of gold urges them over the deserts of Arabia and the cliffs of the Red Sea, as far as Yemen and Ethiopia; and the same passion carries them westwardly to the coasts of Spain and the pillars of Hercules. Spain (says Heeren) was once the richest land in the world, for silver; gold was found there in great abundance, as well as the baser metals. The silver mountains were in those parts which the Phœnicians comprised under the general name of Tartessus, or Tarshish. The immeasurable affluence of precious metals which on their first arrival they found here, so astounded them, and the sight of these so wrought on the imagination of the people, that fact called fable to its aid, and the story gained currency that the first Phœnician colonists not only filled their ships with gold, but made of it their various implements, anchors not excepted."

It only remains to be said, that this Baetic Spain, on the river now called Guadalquivir, and the valley of its tributaries, is thought to be the TARSHISH of the Bible.

CÆSARIENSIS.

Posthumous Works of the Rev. Thomas Chalmers, D.D., LL.D. Edited by the Rev. William Hanna, LL.D. Vol. V. Harper & Brothers.

THIS, the fifth volume of the series, is occupied with the author's Sabbath Scripture Reading of the Old Testament, from Genesis to Kings. It was a work of Chalmers's latter days, being kept in the form of a Diary, the first entry bearing date October, 1841, the last May, 1847. It is marked by the mildness, wisdom, the calm sanctity of a mature old age, and bears a candid testimony to human life, its infirmities and its strength, its failures and its duties, which is now memorable to all time in the Confessions of Chalmers. The book is not a book of mere sermonizing, but a Christian's

study of human nature by the light of the Book of all Books, in which the author, after his public duties are performed and the pulpit even shut out, retires to talk with himself. Let no irreverence disturb that conversation; but there, if we enter, let it be with the respect and sympathy with which we would have approached the "old man eloquent," on the eve, perhaps, of that morning which so suddenly discovered to the world the tranquil body of Chalmers, as if in sleep, from which the soul had departed in the midnight. See the identification of the man with the subject throughout in these "Hours," as in the reflections, at the concluding chapters of Genesis, on the death of Jacob: "I am now approaching not to the age of Jacob, but, in the now reduced scale of human longevity, to that season of his earthly existence when he took him to the bed of his last sickness, and sent for his children that they might hear his last words, and hear his prophetic blessings." There is a fine dignity of tone throughout, which is full of sympathy without familiarity. "The disappearance of whole generations should solemnize our hearts, and bring home to us the incommutable law of death"—a sentence which commences the reflections on the book of Exodus, or this, on the enumeration of names of the 12th chapter of Joshua, rising from the contemplation of earthly historic sequences to the simple grandeur of eternity:—

"With the exception of the kings Sihon and Og, whose territories are specified, we have nothing more of the other kings than mere nomenclature. Yet could we but realize their history—the busy play of their interests—the families under them—the fulness and amount of that living consciousness which is now extinguished, or at least swept off from the earth, embracing tens of thousands whose very names are unknown, saving only a bare and barren catalogue of kings whose names are all which remain to us—such a contemplation might well bring home the lesson of our own insignificance—sharing alike with the men of past generations in the brief and ephemeral character of our own little day; and hastening onward, like as they did, to the deep oblivion of death, and leaving room for a posterity who shall forget us and all our doings. O that we could contrast aright our own subordination and vanity with the greatness of Him who liveth for ever—who standeth at the head, and is the originator of this mighty series of changes—whose counsels embrace not only all nations, but all worlds; and whose grand design in Creation reaches forward from everlasting to everlasting. There is a wisdom, a profound and at the same time a practical wisdom, to be gathered from this retrospect of the antiquity that is now rolled by. We think it should loosen our hold upon time. It should teach us a wider and a nobler survey than is taken by those whose views reach no further than to the evanescent objects of an evanescent world. It should inspire a wisdom as much higher than that of this world as eternity is greater than time—as the life that is to come is greater than the life that now is. Give me, O Lord, experimentally to realize of Scripture that all of it is profitable. Let me not think lightly of any of its informations. Teach me a supreme veneration for Thine own perfect and immaculate word; and when I read therein of nation succeeding nation, and add thereto the instruction that might be gathered from the book of experience—with what speed and certainty old families give place to new ones; and when I am led to refer all to the power and providence of God, who in judgment, and according to His own pleasure, roots out one and builds up another—when thus looking to myself as the tenant of a short-lived existence, and to the living God who presides over all the changes and movements of a universe, whereof Himself is both the parent and the upholder—let me thus be borne aloft to that transcendental and more ethereal

* Josephus, de Bell. Jud. l. vii. c. 24.

† Livy, l. xxxix. besides 2103 pounds of bullion.

real region in which he breathes who hath set his affections on the things which are above, and lives by the powers of a coming eternity."

We might pursue this further, and show this sympathy with the grand historic movement of life, the passing away of the individual or the race, to be the prevailing mood of these last visions of the orator who had so often from his pulpit reviewed the fading generations of men; and who now, in these secret confessions, written only for himself, was gathering together for eternity the collected experience and wisdom of his life, and finding it all summed up in the verses of his Bible. In the early brief record of Genesis of the race of the Patriarchs, how true and touching and imaginative is this reflection!—"There is something to me very impressive in this antediluvian record of deaths; the long periods of life only make it all the more so. It tells me more forcibly of there being no escape from this law. The cadence of 'and he died' recurs with the effect of a tolling bell upon my imagination; and the length of interval between them adds to the solemnity of the lesson so given forth." And again of Genesis xxxvi.—"These brief notices of successive generations should remind us of our own, as having its place and passage, too, in this line of ever-flowing continuity, and soon to be numbered among the periods of bygone history."

Of Chalmers's sympathy of the imagination, there is a fine instance in the passage on

DEBORAH'S SONG OF VICTORY.

"This is a truly sublime ode, and its effect is greatly enhanced by the rude and distant antiquity whence its utterance is poured forth upon us. It is interesting to mark the primitive tendencies to song in the different ages of the world—proving how poetry and music are bound up, as it were, with the first elements of the human constitution. The instance before us is one of the most powerful and picturesque that has come down to us from any of the older periods of the world. The invocation to God is truly magnificent; and the representation of the state of Israel, one of the most graphical that can well be imagined, when the Philistines lorded it over the country, and the people had to take shelter in hiding-places. 'The mother in Israel' sets before us a most venerable and impressive figure. The blessing ascribed to God because of the people's willingness is an homage to His ascendancy over the hearts of men. He made them willing in the day of His power. O God, make me willing for every service Thou mightest be pleased in Thy providence to assign for me. It marks the simplicity of these ages, when the dignitaries of the land rode on white asses; and how exquisite are the descriptive touches, as that of the archers taking aim at the people when congregated at the wells. The rapid sketch of Israel by its tribes is highly poetical, and the pen of the ready writer has descended to us from one of the notabilia of this song; and so has the utterance that characterizes those who came not to the help of the Lord against the mighty. On the other hand, we are revolted by it, as a trace of the barbarism of these earlier times, when, in the recital of what took place, highly poetical though it be, we read the eulogy of Jael. But there is nothing in Ossian to equal the description of Sisera's mother looking forth with her ladies through the lattice, and waiting the return of their victorious lord. We may here note the licentiousness of war.—'Why are thy chariot wheels so long in coming?' ranks also among the notabilia of Scripture. And what a mighty imagination is that of the stars in their courses fighting against Sisera. We may pass two reflections on this chapter—first, how much of the memorable and great, both as acted in reality and set forth in history, may take place on a theatre of small material extent.—Both Judea and Greece, and I should say Rome, when limited and sur-

rounded by little states, give examples of this. Second, what attractions of eloquence, and beauty, and grandeur, are mixed up with religion, as exhibited in that Book which is the record of its doctrines, and also of the doings that took place in the world, viewed in the peculiar light of its being God's world."

And, again, in that sublime passage of Isaiah—"Hell from beneath is moved for thee to meet thee at thy coming; it stirreth up the dead for thee, even all the chief ones of the earth; it hath raised up from their thrones all the kings of the nations."—Chalmers does not disdain to resort to History and Romance to invigorate his sense of the sublime. "Can aught be imagined more impressive than the kings of the nations, raised up from their thrones to meet the ghost of the king of Babylon? or aught more pathetic and powerful than their reception address? What a humiliating contrast—and with what effect it is given, between him when in glory as Lucifer, son of the morning, and him in his grave with the worms spread under him, and the worms covering him! And all this was laid upon him as a punishment for his arrogance and high thoughts. He was brought down to *Shaal* (verse 15), 'to the sides of the pit.' Bernadotte, after the battle of Leipsic, says of Napoleon in his dispatches—'Is this the great captain who made the nations to tremble?' And Sir Walter Scott, in his description of the proud barons of Roslin, each in his own chappelle, seems to have caught at least the poetic inspiration of verse 18. As a mere literary composition, the passage before us is beyond all rivalry."

The *Hore Biblica Sabbatica* is the second of the series of books, of Chalmers's posthumous writings. It was preceded by the *Hore Quotidianæ*, which form the first three volumes of the collection. The two series were carried on by the author at the same time, but a distinction is plainly visible between them. In the week-day notes the writer consults his Commentaries, his Robinson's Researches in Palestine (a favorite book), notes the obvious sense of the passage, its historic suggestion,—and these, we are told, he exhibited to his friends; but his Sabbath Hours was a locked volume, sealed as the Confessional of Rome, as the heart prayers of the Christian in his closet. Chalmers knew that the soul gathers strength in retirement, that there are thoughts which lose their power the moment they are spoken, which even the ear of friendship vulgarizes; which it is no selfishness to restrain, for all may attain them, while by their own law they are rarely communicable unless hidden in poetry or sublimated in the fire of a rapt eloquence. In Chalmers's Remains these Sunday Meditations realize to us the ideas of Herbert's Poem:—

Sundays the pillars are,
On which Heaven's palace arched lies:
The other days fill up the spare
And hollow room with vanities.

The Sundays of man's life,
Thredded together on Time's string,
Make bracelets to adorn the wife
Of the eternal glorious King.
On Sunday Heaven's gate stands ope;
Blessings are plentiful and rife,
More plentiful than hope.

There are other traits in Chalmers's Commentary. We notice now and then a glimpse of the genuine Scotchman, as in the acute worldly analysis of the story of Ruth, or the sound prudential strength of the remark on the passage in the Proverbs

ON SURETYSHIP.

"There is nothing more palpable in this Book of Proverbs than the protest which it lifts against

suretyship. I think that in comparing Scripture with Scripture this should be taken into account, when adjusting and regulating our practice by the directions of the New Testament in regard to giving. There is positively nothing which I should do with greater reluctance and aversion than to give my name as a surety—a distinct sort of giving from that of direct and immediate conveyance, and subject, I should hope, to different rules and different principles. Certain it is that to give away and be done with it, leaves one in a wholly different state from coming under an engagement to give on some uncertain contingency, the occurrence of which would lay upon us the burden of a responsibility that we would far rather discharge now than expose ourselves to the hazard of its being brought upon us afterwards. To do this is to open a door through which a crowd of anxieties and fears would enter in, and make my heart the prey of feelings insupportable. I am relieved to think that the sanctions of Scripture are so much at one with my own inclinations. Certain it is that from the moment of my becoming a cautioner, I should not be able to give sleep to my eyes or slumber to my eyelids. Such are my tendencies."

The genuine humor of the man is shown, among other examples, often adding to the breadth and candor of his views, in such passages as this, from the Proverbs:—

A FOOL ANSWERED ACCORDING TO HIS FOLLY.

"Verses 4 and 5 receive illustration from the following dialogue said to have taken place between Lord Rochester and Bishop Burnet:

L.—"My Lord Bishop, yours to my knees."

B.—"My Lord Rochester, yours to the ground."

L.—"And yours, again, my Lord Bishop, to the centre of the earth."

B.—"And yours, my Lord Rochester, to the antipodes."

L.—"And yours to the bottom of hell."

B.—"There, I leave you, my Lord."

Of his humanity let the following speak:—

SANCTITY OF DEATH TO THE LIVING.

"Yet in death itself there is a something fitted to draw out our more serious regards to the bereaved family—and even for the memory of him who has undergone this mysterious transition. Let us not reserve this feeling till the period when the event has happened, but anticipate the event and honor all men—holding them in a sort of awful reverence as subjects of the same mighty and unknown changes to which ourselves and all humanity are liable."

AFFECTION.

"One mark of deep corruption is to be without natural affection. In Joseph we have a beautiful example of this virtue, and in this I desire to resemble him. I lie under defects herein which I should labor to remedy; and may the Giver of all grace enable me, in whatsoever things are lovely and of good report, to think of these things. And with what humanity and feeling does he seek to comfort his brethren, and restore them from the confusion into which he had thrown them by the discovery of himself. I am miserably apt to be precipitated into such expressions as hurt the sensibilities of others. It is true that this, in general, is immediately followed by compunction, and a desire to repair the severity; but how infinitely better to put a guard on my lips, and maintain such a tenderness for the feelings of other men as shall prevent, rather than redress, the violence which I may have done them."

MACAULAY'S ENGLAND.

The History of England, from the Accession of James the Second. By Thomas Babington Macaulay. Vols. I. and II. New York: Harper & Brothers.

THIRD PAPER.

THE second volume of Macaulay's History shows no falling off from the first; on the contrary, in some respects it strikes us as superior. The author seems to warm in his historical

harness. The close series of rapidly succeeding events requires a more compact and equal narrative style than the half-history, half-disquisition of the first volume, where long periods of time are glanced at and despatched with brief allusions. Now that the actual field of the history is entered, more careful composition is apparent, and we are inclined to think that much of the first volume was in reality written last, and without more previous care or study than a mind could at once afford, to which the whole subject, in its grand outlines, had long been familiar. There is another difference in favor of this volume. While men are born with the feelings and passions they now possess, they will instinctively range themselves in two parties. The side of authority and the side of resistance will each have their supporters, and from the same facts, these will draw full authority for the cause to which they are constitutionally inclined. The contests of the Commonwealth instinctively appeal to these feelings, and each party will always have its conscientious adherents—one of whom, the most impartial historian can hardly fail to displease. On the events of James Second's Reign, however, there can scarcely be a difference of opinion. The greatest admirers of Charles the First and his principles, would not attempt to deny the unworthy conduct of his son. There is no question of his settled purpose to subvert the established religion of the State and (as a means to this his cherished end) to exalt the regal prerogative, in defiance and violation of the fundamental laws of the kingdom. To say that Macaulay writes with warmth, is no more than to say that he writes like an honest man, in view of a most nefarious train of events, which it is the duty of the historian to stigmatize. He has not neglected, in his researches, the main source of the steady light thrown on modern history in recent times, the despatches and state papers of foreign envoys.

From this source Sir John Dalrymple, by his discovery of Barillon's Correspondence, was able to give for the first time a true insight into the principles and conduct both of Charles II. and James II., and the most important events of their reigns. Nothing of equal consequence, perhaps, remains to be discovered—the two eminent predecessors of Macaulay, Fox and Sir James Mackintosh, have both gone carefully over the ground, as far as the collection of authorities, but they were eminently wanting in the feeling for the picturesque which distinguishes our author, and facts which fell dead like stones through their hands, are by him worked up into the enduring materials and chief ornaments of his "Temple of Fame."

The volume opens with Chapter 6. In it is traced the downward course of James II., when flushed with his successes over Monmouth and Argyle, and his reliance in the well tried loyalty of the gentry and clergy of the realm, he boldly commenced his plan of operations against the religion and liberties of England. The establishment of the new High Commission Court, and its tyrannous conduct to the Church, the Toleration and Protection given to the Jesuits, and the King's Irish Policy, are among the chief points discussed. The usual masterly Portraits of Public Men are given, thus: Tyrconnel, the two Hydes Clarendon and Rochester, and even Lady Dorchester, the King's Mistress, are daguerreotyped in unfading lineaments to all ages. We leave these for one less known, but not unworthy of remembrance:—

"His name was Samuel Johnson. He was a

priest of the Church of England, and had been chaplain to Lord Russell. Johnson was one of those persons who are mortally hated by their opponents, and less loved than respected by their allies. His morals were pure, his religious feelings ardent, his learning and abilities not contemptible, his judgment weak, his temper acrimonious, turbulent, and unconquerably stubborn. His profession made him peculiarly odious to the zealous supporters of monarchy; for a republican in holy orders was a strange and almost an unnatural being. During the late reign Johnson had published a book entitled *Julian the Apostate*. The object of this work was to show that the Christians of the fourth century did not hold the doctrine of non-resistance. It was easy to produce passages from Chrysostom and Jerome written in a spirit very different from that of the Anglican divines who preached against the Exclusion Bill. Johnson, however, went further. He attempted to revive the odious imputation which had, for very obvious reasons, been thrown by Libanius on the Christian soldiers of Julian, and insinuated that the dart which slew the imperial renegade came, not from the enemy, but from some Rumbold or Ferguson in the Roman ranks. A hot controversy followed. Whig and Tory disputants wrangled fiercely about an obscure passage, in which Gregory of Nazianzus praises a pious bishop who was going to bastinado somebody. The Whigs maintained that the holy man was going to bastinado the emperor; the Tories that, at the worst, he was only going to bastinado a captain of the guard. Johnson prepared a reply to his assailants, in which he drew an elaborate parallel between Julian and James, then Duke of York. Julian had, during many years, pretended to abhor idolatry, while in heart an idolater. Julian had, to serve a turn, occasionally affected respect for the rights of conscience. Julian had punished cities which were zealous for the true religion, by taking away their municipal privileges. Julian had, by his flatterers, been called the Just. James was provoked beyond endurance. Johnson was prosecuted for a libel, convicted, and condemned to a fine which he had no means of paying. He was therefore kept in gaol; and it seemed likely that his confinement would end only with his life."

Even this did not stop his pen, and fresh offence being given to the government:—

"Julian Johnson, as he was popularly called, was sentenced to stand thrice in the pillory, and to be whipped from Newgate to Tyburn. The judge, Sir Francis Withins, told the criminal to be thankful for the great lenity of the attorney general, who might have treated the case as one of high treason. 'I owe him no thanks,' answered Johnson, dauntlessly. 'Am I, whose only crime is that I have defended the Church and the laws, to be grateful for being scourged like a dog, while Popish scribblers are suffered daily to insult the Church and to violate the laws with impunity?' The energy with which he spoke was such that both the judges and the crown lawyers thought it necessary to vindicate themselves, and protested that they knew of no Popish publications such as those to which the prisoner alluded. He instantly drew from his pocket some Roman Catholic books and trinkets which were then freely exposed for sale under the royal patronage, read aloud the titles of the books, and threw a rosary across the table to the king's counsel. 'And now,' he cried with a loud voice, 'I lay this information before God, before this court, and before the English people. We shall soon see whether Mr. Attorney will do his duty.'

"It was resolved that, before the punishment was inflicted, Johnson should be degraded from the priesthood. The prelates who had been charged by the ecclesiastical commission with the care of the diocese of London, cited him before them in the chapter house of Saint Paul's cathedral. The manner in which he went through the ceremony made a deep impression on many minds. When he was stripped of his sacred robe he exclaimed, 'You are taking away my gown because I have tried to keep your gowns on your backs.'

The only part of the formalities which seemed to distress him was the plucking of the Bible out of his hand. He made a faint struggle to retain the sacred book, kissed it, and burst into tears. 'You cannot,' he said, 'deprive me of the hopes which I owe to it.' Some attempts were made to obtain a remission of the flogging. A Roman Catholic priest offered to intercede for two hundred pounds. The money was raised; and the priest did his best, but in vain. 'Mr. Johnson,' said the king, 'has the spirit of a martyr; and it is fit that he should be one.' William the Third said, a few years later, of one of the most acrimonious and intrepid Jacobites, 'He has set his heart on being a martyr, and I have set mine on disappointing him.' These two speeches would alone suffice to explain the widely different fates of the two princes.

"The day appointed for the flogging came. A whip of nine lashes was used. Three hundred and seventeen stripes were inflicted; but the sufferer never winced. He afterwards said that the pain was cruel, but that, as he was dragged at the tail of the cart, he remembered how patiently the cross had been borne up Mount Calvary, and was so much supported by the thought that, but for the fear of incurring the suspicion of vain glory, he would have sung a psalm with as firm and cheerful a voice as if he had been worshipping God in the congregation. It is impossible not to wish that so much heroism had been less alloyed by intemperance and intolerance."

In Chapter VII. appears, for the first time, William, Prince of Orange. No historical character has suffered so much from a misapprehension of its true points as that of this Prince. His foreign birth; his constitutional tendency to reserve, heightened by a keen insight into the worthlessness of men about him—the very magnitude of the service he rendered England, all contributed to estrange from him personally the nation he saved. The skill with which he employed the services of both Whigs and Tories, while holding himself aloof from either, has been faintly recognised by writers identified with one or the other party, by whom public opinion has been formed. But a time of freedom from old divisions has arrived, and it was right that a more just estimate should be formed of the great assertor of the Liberties of Europe against the overwhelming pretensions of Louis XIV. To this task Macaulay has addressed all his powers, and with a most successful result. His position has afforded him new and invaluable materials now first brought to light, the confidential correspondence of William with Bentinck, "than whom Prince never had truer friend." From this and every other attainable source the character of William is worked out with great skill; as a piece of historical painting, united with a clear analysis of motives and actions, we know of nothing equal to it. The man, schooled by adversity in youth to stifle all outward expression of feeling—but within affectionate, even playful, among the trusty few—wearing out his feeble and sickly body by the audacity of a spirit that no disasters could repress—surrounded by lukewarm friends, and obliged to depend on treacherous instruments for the carrying out his designs. Yet faithful ever to the one idea of his political life, opposition to the death to that gigantic power whose shadow was overclouding the liberties of Europe. In the words of Macaulay:—

"Yet even his affection for the land of his birth was subordinate to another feeling which early became supreme in his soul, which mixed itself with all his passions, which impelled him to marvellous enterprises, which supported him when sinking under mortification, pain, sickness, and sorrow, which, towards the close of his career, seemed

during a short time to languish, but which soon broke forth again fiercer than ever, and continued to animate him even while the prayer for the departing was read at his bed-side. That feeling was enmity to France, and to the magnificent king who, in more than one sense, represented France, and who to virtues and accomplishments eminently French joined in large measure that unquiet, unscrupulous, and vainglorious ambition which has repeatedly drawn on France the resentment of Europe.

"It is not difficult to trace the progress of the sentiment which gradually possessed itself of William's whole soul. When he was little more than a boy his country had been attacked by Lewis in ostentatious defiance of justice and public law, had been overrun, had been desolated, had been given up to every excess of rapacity, licentiousness, and cruelty. The Dutch had in dismay humbled themselves before the conqueror, and had implored mercy. They had been told in reply that, if they desired peace, they must resign their independence and do annual homage to the House of Bourbon. The injured nation, driven to despair, had opened its dykes and had called in the sea as an ally against the French tyranny. It was in the agony of that conflict, when peasants were flying in terror before the invaders, when hundreds of fair gardens and pleasure houses were buried beneath the waves, when the deliberations of the States were interrupted by the fainting and the loud weeping of ancient senators who could not bear the thought of surviving the freedom and glory of their native land, that William had been called to the head of affairs. For a time it seemed to him that resistance was hopeless. He looked round for succor, and looked in vain. Spain was unnerved, Germany distracted, England corrupted. Nothing seemed left to the young Stadtholder but to perish sword in hand, or to be the *Aeneas* of a great emigration, and to create another Holland in countries beyond the reach of the tyranny of France. No obstacle would then remain to check the progress of the House of Bourbon. A few years, and that house might add to its dominions Lorraine and Flanders, Castile and Aragon, Naples and Milan, Mexico and Peru. Lewis might wear the imperial crown, might place a prince of his family on the throne of Poland, might be sole master of Europe from the Scythian deserts to the Atlantic Ocean, and of America from regions north of the Tropic of Cancer to regions south of the Tropic of Capricorn. Such was the prospect which lay before William when first he entered on public life, and which never ceased to haunt him till his latest day."

The Ethnological Journal: a Magazine of Ethnology, Archaeology, &c., considered as Elements of the Science of Races, with the Applications of the Science to Education, Legislation, and Social Progress. Edited by Luke Burke, Esq., London. New York: John Wiley, 161 Broadway.

THIS is the comprehensive title of a monthly publication, which has already reached its seventh number, and which presents us with a mass of matter, of a most novel and interesting kind, upon subjects of vital importance, and which are every day attracting a larger share of attention, not only from students, but from the great mass of the reading and reflecting public. *The Study of Man*, physiologically and psychically, is confessedly the noblest which can claim human attention, and the results of such study must lie at the basis of all sound organizations, social, civil, or religious. It involves a consideration of all his wants, his capabilities, impulses, and ambitions,—the manner and extent in which they are affected by conditions, and how circumstances may be best adapted to produce their harmonious and healthy action and development. It has the first claim upon the Statesman, the Reformer, and all those who by position or endowments are placed among the leaders of men.

The Study of Man, in this comprehensive sense, constitutes the Science of Ethnology. In the compact language of Mr. Burke, "It is a science which investigates the mental and physical differences of mankind, and the organic laws upon which things depend, and which seeks to deduce from these investigations, principles for human guidance, in all the important relations of human existence." Considered under a scientific aspect, continues the same authority, "it comprises everything connected with the Natural History of Man and the fundamental laws of living organisms. Under a historic aspect, every fact in civil history which has any important bearing, directly or indirectly, upon the question of races; every fact calculated to throw light upon the number, the moral or physical peculiarities, the early seats, migrations, conquests, or interblendings, of the primary divisions of the numerous families or the leading mixed races which have sprung from their intermarriages."

It thus brings within its range the results of almost every department of knowledge and research. "The traveller who examines into the physical characters and mental condition of the families of men with whom he comes in contact; who studies their vocabularies and inquires into their grammar; who is a spectator of their religious observances, and pries into the dark mysteries of their traditions and superstitions; who watches their habits of life, and acquaints himself with their laws and usages—furnishes an imperfect quota to the accumulation of ethnological materials. Scarcely less valuable are the materials collected by him, whose tastes lead him to attend rather to the physiognomy of the country than to that of its human inhabitants, to its climate and its soil, its products and capabilities, rather than to their faculties and actions. For in the determination of the important problem how far the characters of particular races are dependent upon those of the countries which they inhabit, the latter set of data are as useful as the former; and no satisfactory result can ever be obtained, until both are ascertained with equal accuracy. So again the philologist who is working out, in the solitude of his study, the problems involved in the history and science of Language, though he may little think of connecting his conclusions with the affinities of nations, is an invaluable ally. In the same manner anatomists and physiologists, in scrutinizing the varieties which the typical form of humanity undergoes, and contrasting the extremes of configuration, of color, and constitutional peculiarity, as observable amongst the inhabitants of distant climes, cannot enlarge the boundaries of their own sciences, without at the same time rendering the most essential assistance to the ethnologist."

In one word, the elements of this science are the results, the ultimates of all other sciences. It begins where the rest stop, and is, as we have already observed, the noblest and grandest which can claim human attention. It is yet in its infancy, and it will perhaps require ages of research to effect its full development. But every stage of its progress must be attended with beneficial results, and we, therefore, most cordially welcome the Journal under notice as an efficient advocate of its importance, and an able expounder of its principles. And although, up to this time, its pages have been almost entirely occupied by the editor himself, he has shown a versatility of talent, an analytical as well as synthetical ability, a range of thought, and above all so elevated and earnest a purpose, that we have no reason to regret the ex-

clusiveness. And although it is evident, on every page, that he is the uncompromising foe of superstition and prejudice, whatever its form, yet those who have most reason to dread his success, and whose interest it is to prevent the spread of the liberal and national views which he so ably advocates, can offer no complaint against the manner in which their errors have been challenged and combated. The high position assumed at the outset has been maintained throughout, and the temperate and dignified tone of the work has secured for it a favorable hearing from the British, as it will, when it becomes better known on this side of the Atlantic, from the American public. It is impossible for us to notice the various elaborate papers which it has contained in detail; but the titles of some of them will indicate the range of subjects which have been treated of.—"A Critical Analysis of the Hebrew Chronology, from the Creation to the Reign of David;" "Outlines of Ethnology;" "The Ruling Idea of the Present Political Era;" "An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Physical Differences of Mankind;" "The Destruction of Atlantis, with Glimpses of the Antique History of the Sacred Races;" "Varieties of Complexion in the Human Races;" "The Origin of Nations;" "Geographical Distribution of Races;" "Mythological Sketches, involving Explanations of some of the principal Fables of Antique Mythology;" "Progress of Ethnology in the United States" (published in the Literary World); "On the True Nature of Animal Mechanism;" "Structural Analysis of the Book of Genesis;" "Abstract of Gliddon's Lectures on Egyptian Archaeology;" together with Reviews, Critical Notices, etc. The papers on Hebrew Chronology, and the Structural Analysis of the Book of Genesis, have commanded a large share of attention, from the novelty of their views, and the acute criticism which they display. The former notices, in detail, the discrepancies and contradictions of the Hebrew Chronology, and claims to explain their cause. The latter claims also to resolve the Book of Genesis into the original documents of which it is made up.

The eighth number of the Ethnological Journal has an elaborate criticism on the "Alleged Monumental Evidence of the Discovery of America by the Northmen," by Mr. SQUIER, to which we shall call the attention of our readers in some future number; for the present merely quoting the conclusion arrived at by this investigator—"that, so far as our present knowledge extends, there exist no monuments going to establish the discovery or occupation of any part of the American Continent by Europeans, prior to the discovery in the fifteenth century."

THACKERAY'S CHRISTMAS BOOK.

MR. THACKERAY closes his Christmas Book, "Dr. Birch and his Young Friends," a picture of human life in miniature, which is illustrated with equal humor and moral strength, with the following poem, thus happily characterized by the *London Examiner*. "The Epilogue" is a Christmas Carol, in some dozen stanzas, simply and sincerely written, in verse of a very manly and current cadence. Every one will like to read it, and like the writer better after reading it. Whatever in other respects Mr. Titmarsh may affect, or whatever the character he may next assume, this is true, and is to be read with the unaffected admiration which truth exacts from everybody."

EPILOGUE.

The play is done; the curtain drops,
Slow falling, to the prompter's bell:
A moment yet the actor stops,
And looks around to say farewell.
It is an irksome word and task;
And when he's laughed and said his say,
He shows, as he removes the mask,
A face that's anything but gay.

One word, ere yet the evening ends.
Let's close it with a parting rhyme,
And pledge a hand to all young friends,
As fits the merry Christmas time.
On life's wide scene, you, too, have parts,
That fate ere long shall bid you play;
Good night! with honest gentle hearts
A kindly greeting go away!

Good night!—I'd say, the griefs, the joys,
Just hinted in this mimic page:
The triumphs and defeats of boys
Are but repeated in our age.
I'd say, your woes were not less keen,
Your hopes more vain than those of men;
Your pangs or pleasures of fifteen
At forty-five played o'er again.

I'd say we suffer and we strive
Not less nor more as men than boys;
With grizzled beards at forty-five
As erst at twelve in corduroys.
And if in time of sacred youth
We learned at home to love and pray:
Pray Heaven, that early love and truth
May never wholly pass away.

And in the world as in the school,
I'd say how fate may change and shift;
The prize be sometimes with the fool,
The race not always to the swift.
The strong may yield, the good may fall,
The great man be a vulgar clown.
The knave be lifted over all,
The kind cast pitilessly down.

Who knows the inscrutable design?
Blessed be He who took and gave!
Why should your mother, Charles, not mine?
Be weeping at her darling's grave?
We bow to Heaven that willed it so,
That darkly rules the fate of all,
That sends the respite or the blow,
That's free to give or to recall.

This crowns his feast with wine and wit:
Who brought him to that mirth and state?
His betters, see, below him sit,
Or hunger hopeless at the gate.
Who bade the mud from Dives' wheel
To spurn the rags of Lazarus?
Come, brother, in that dust we'll kneel
Confessing Heaven that ruled it thus.

So each shall mourn in life's advance
Dear hopes, dear friends, untimely killed;
Shall grieve for many a forfeit chance,
And longing passion unfulfilled,
Amen! whatever fate be sent,
Pray God the heart may kindly glow,
Although the head with care be bent,
And whitened with the winter snow.

Come wealth or want, or good or ill,
Let young and old accept their part;
And bow before the awful will,
And bear it with an honest heart.
Who misses or who wins the prize?
Go, lose or conquer as you can:
But if you fail, or if you rise,
Be each, pray God, a gentleman.

A gentleman, or old or young!
(Bear kindly with my humble lays!)
The sacred chorus first was sung
Upon the first of Christmas Days.
The shepherds heard it over-head—
The joyful angels raised it then;
Glory to Heaven on high, it said,
Be peace on earth to gentle men.

My song, save this, is little worth;
I lay the weary pen aside,
And wish you health, and love, and mirth,
As fits the solemn Christmas tide.
As fits the holy Christmas birth
Be this, good friends, our carol still—
Be peace on earth, be peace on earth,
To men of gentle will.

EASTMAN'S POEMS.

A CORRESPONDENT, upon whose taste and feeling we may rely, writes to us in warm praise of a volume of poems by Charles G. Eastman, published at Montpelier, Vermont, and recently favorably noticed in this journal.

*** What we admire in these little poems is their exquisite simplicity, truth, and nature. They are on common subjects, which they touch lightly with a pathos and gentle mirth, just enough to startle a tear in the socket, or occasion a change of feature approaching a smile. The best proof of it is, that we have seen a company of young persons in the country sit down to a hearing of the numbers, and come away charmed. While some few of them might be considered in the style of Tennyson, or kindred poets—and so, perhaps, subject to that stigma placed upon American poets and authorship in general—the rest, if they are drawn from any source, it is from BURNS, and that is the same thing as from the well of nature, or the heart. There is no vagueness about them. They are most of them clear pictures, true and undistorted, as when "a man beholds his natural face in a glass." Witness the first one in the volume, which is called "A Picture," as it indeed is. Had the author entitled his volume "Pictures," instead of "Poems," it might have been charged to the score of vanity, but would not have fallen short of the truth. A painter might be glad to tint his canvas so delicately as this author has done. For what has a Painter to do but to make a Poem? And what has a Poet to do but to make a Painting?—What we say is neither intended as the tribute of friendship, nor a matter of course eulogy. We appeal to the book itself for the proof of the little praise which we have awarded. Let any one read "The Kidd-Man," "Scene in a Vermont Winter," and especially the very beautiful tale called "Old Margaret," which is worthy of Wordsworth himself. For a most cunning, sly little poem, see the one called "Knitting." But as a little of the book itself may be better than anything more said in its favor, we offer a few verses taken from it, almost at random:—

Come sing me the song that you sang years ago,
When we sat by the soft-flowing brook,
With the flow'rs we had pick'd from the bank, in each hand.
And the light of first love in each look;
Tho' the green grass has faded and withered the flow'rs
That our forms in that summer day pressed,
And more loves than one in each bosom have been
Since that a too well cherish'd guest;
Yet, sing me the song that you sang years ago,
When we sat by the soft-flowing brook,
With the flow'rs we had pick'd from the bank, in each hand,
And the light of first love in each look.

Come sing me the song that you sang years ago,
When your cheek like the morning was fair,
When the sweet elder blow and the strawberry vine
I twined in the curls of your hair;
Though your cheek has grown pale, and your hair has
grown grey,
And your lip lost its mulberry red,
And a thousand bright hopes that we talked over then,
Like the passion that nursed them has fled;
Yet, sing me the song that you sang years ago,
When we sat by the soft-flowing brook,
With the flow'rs we had pick'd from the bank, in each hand,
And the light of first love in each look.

For the benefit of those who may wish to be possessed of Mr. Eastman's Poems, we believe the volume can be had at Appleton's.

F. W. S.

SOUTHERN PERIODICALS.

We are gratified to perceive that periodical literature is reviving at the South. Entertaining the highest opinion of the scholarship and taste of the cultivated men of that region, and being aware of the leisure of the planters and the fondness for

old standard English reading among them, we have often wondered at the abortive enterprises in this department which have there so rapidly succeeded each other. But now the prospects of this region of our country are evidently brightening in this regard. The author of "Clinton Bradshaw" is already in the field as spirited as ever; and the Southern Literary Messenger which, under the care of Mr. White, gained so high and wide a reputation, has been growing in attractiveness and value during the past year. Several of its former popular contributors have resumed their labors in its pages. The volume just closed contains numerous masterly essays. The editor, John R. Thompson, Esq., is a man of education and promptitude, and is engaged heartily in rendering the Messenger a reliable exponent of the literature of the day, and an honor to the South. The new volume appears in an entirely new and beautiful typographical dress, and contains some articles of unusual interest carefully elaborated and characterized by the best skill of some of our ablest writers. It is due to the gentleman who is devoting his time and abilities so energetically to this work, to tender him our cordial congratulations upon the eminent success which has thus far attended his efforts, and our earnest wishes for the permanent recognition of the Messenger as one of the leading periodicals of the Union. The South needs an organ of the kind. Richmond is a central locality; and while we cannot doubt that the Southern public will take pride and satisfaction in promoting the interests of the Messenger, we hope that our Eastern men of letters, and especially the press, will encourage by their literary aid and deserved praise, a Journal so honorable and necessary to the advancement of the region where it chiefly circulates, and the welfare of American literature.

AMERICAN FEMALE POETS.

(From a Correspondent.)

DR. RUFUS GRISWOLD, in his preface to his volume on this subject, makes a precious onslaught upon the authors of rival publications, which, appearing within the last two months or so, happen to have the start of his own; and having, to his fancy, demolished them entirely, wipes his weapon, and returns it to its sheath with a triumphant air, as if he had cleared the field. So much self-complacency and swagger naturally provoke an examination into the validity of his claims to first discovery of the "female poets," and exclusive property in them thenceforward. He is under a slight mistake when he asserts his own "Gems from American Female Poets" to be "the first volume of this nature which appeared in this country." That honor belongs to Mrs. Hale's "Ladies' Wreath," a volume published in 1837, including all the female bards of note in America; with biographical sketches and criticisms on their works, and prepared with the ability, judgment, and fine critical taste for which Mrs. Hale is justly celebrated. This work was received with marked favor, and went through several editions. Dr. Griswold appears to have availed himself of it to a considerable extent—as may be seen if any one will take the trouble to compare its notices with those in "The Poets and Poetry of America;" and we are not sure that another work on "American Poets and their Poetry" did not also afford him assistance. How unjust, therefore, his arrogant claims, and harsh censure of others! We are quite sure that neither Miss May nor Mr. Read was aware of Dr. Griswold's design of preparing a volume on the subject which occupied their attention, no such intention having been publicly announced. And so far from having "copied" the "Gems," Miss May was only indebted to "that slight performance" for a single notice: that of Mrs. Mowatt, in which was the error referred to. In her modest preface, she states that her facts "have been sought and generally obtained from the direct sources of reliable information;" she applied in person or by letter to living poetesses, and for details of those who were dead, had recourse to their printed memoirs, as open to her as to Dr. Rufus Griswold.

Consequently, and with her care to avoid mistakes, her book is much more accurate and reliable than the one just published; besides having the advantage in the clearness with which the facts and criticisms are presented, and the taste with which the fewer but sufficient selections are made. If one or two names we expected to see are omitted, the omission has been in compliance with the wishes of the persons chiefly concerned; for, with a delicacy Dr. Griswold would do well to emulate, Miss May placed no one on her list whose permission had not been previously asked and obtained.

Dr. Griswold's own borrowings have been on a scale rather extensive, considering his extreme tenacity of the "errors" originating with himself. He forgets to give credit, in his sketch of Mrs. Ferguson, to the memoir of her from which it is derived—which first appeared in the Port Folio, and was thence copied into Hazard's Register, and Knapp's Female Biography. His obligations to the memoir of Mrs. Warren, from which his notice is abridged, are also unacknowledged; as well as many others, which "it would be tedious to point out."

The American System of Cookery: comprising every variety for Ordinary and Holiday Occasions. By a lady of New York. 2d edition. Crowen, 643 Broadway.

A NEW edition of a work noticed in the Literary World at the time of its first appearance. Mrs. Kirkland's *Union Magazine*, good authority, says of the book,

"Of all the reforms, none is more loudly called for than one in American Cookery—that being one in which everybody is interested. That the national health would be better, if the national kitchen were more philosophically and psychologically managed, there seems to be no doubt anywhere. Even morals suffer, beyond question, through the influence of crude, ill-selected aliment. Who knows but the Mexican war may be traced to an ill-cooked, ill-assorted, contradictory, and irritating cabinet dinner?"

"A Lady of New York tells us how to make a great many nice, wholesome things, and we beg our readers not to imagine we speak rashly, or even theoretically, upon this all-important subject—we have tasted, and we testify without a misgiving. 'The proof of the pudding, &c.'"

A New Spanish Reader. By Mariano Velazquez de la Cardena, Professor of Spanish Lit. and Lan. in Columbia College, N. Y. Appleton & Co.

This work is prepared as a sequel to Ollendorff's well known and approved method of learning to read, write, and speak the Spanish language; and consists of passages from the most approved authors, in prose and verse, arranged in progressive order, with plain rules for pronunciation, notes explanatory of the idioms and difficult constructions, with an important addition—a copious vocabulary. The volume is in the usual excellent style of the Educational series of the Messrs. Appleton.

The Universal Guide to Health by a rational course of Food and Diet. By Andrew Combe, A.M. Seventh edition. Buffalo: Geo. H. Derby & Co. 1849.

This little book is intended to conduct the dyspeptic reader out of the painful regions of colic and flatulence into a digestive, healthy, and anti-bilious condition. Its principal statements and arguments are based on the investigations of Dr. Beaumont, of the army, made in 1822, and subsequently, into the phenomena of digestion as exhibited in the internal organization of a certain Mr. St. Martin, a Canadian, who, very opportunely for the purposes of Medical Science, was shot through the stomach in that year. He recovered from the wound, but the orifice occasioned by it never closed up, and Dr. Beaumont never stopped looking through it, into the stomachic field of observation which it opened, until he had succeeded in solving some of the most difficult problems of digestion, and provided himself with a great many curi-

ous statistics, particularly in reference to the time required for the digestion of different articles of food. These are contained in tables given by Dr. Combe, in which we find the mean time of digestion of almost all the varieties of fish, flesh, and fowl; from soured tripe, which, it seems, is an affair of sixty minutes, up to fat pork, which takes five hours and a quarter.

Less curious, but perhaps more practically useful, are Dr. Combe's observations on a great many neglected points connected with eating and drinking, and his recommendations and illustrations, which seem to be very sensible, philosophical, and worthy of attention.

Notes of Travel in California—from the official reports of Col. Fremont and Maj. Emory. Appleton & Co.

A CLOSELY printed octavo, in double columns, of 84 pages, containing Fremont's Geographical Memoirs with Major Emory's Narrative of his Military Tour, comprehending the prominent geographical, agricultural, geological, and mineralogical features of the lately conquered western region. This dissemination of official information by publishing houses throughout the country is in accordance with Senator Benton's lately expressed view of the matter. If the Government once publishes authentic data of information, they may be safely left for circulation to individual enterprise. Messrs. Appleton's "Notes of Travel" is a neat and cheap reprint of two valuable public documents.

The Cholera, its Causes, Prevention, and Cure, by Joel Shew, M.D. Fowler & Wells.

A TRACT based on the principles of hydropathy, exhibiting their application in the treatment of cholera; with much information which will be of value in the prevention of this disease. Its cure we must leave to the profession.

Poetry.

EVENING AT SEA.

DAY sinks in rosy vestments, that afar
Spread o'er the billows, as with guardian office,
To shelter his decline. Gorgeous in gold
And purple, fall the curtains of the west,
In the same gracious duty;—his repose
Screening from vulgar gaze of those who late
Had flourish'd in his favor. Now they fleet,
Those clouds of glorious garniture and shade,
Changing their apt varieties of form
No less than hue and loveliness, to lines
That melt, even while they linger, in the embrace
Of the fast rising Night; who, like a mother,
Takes all within her fold. A little while,
And darkness sways the ocean, whose great waves
Grow sullen, as they murmur through the gloom,
Resentful of its shadows.—But anon,
Comes forth the maiden Moon,—her sickle bent
For service in their fields; a glorious blade,
Of silver, that subdues them at a stroke,
Leaving the keen reflection of its edge
On every heaving hillock as she goes!
How rare the hush that follows! Not a wave
Rears its rebellious head; but, lawn'd in light,
Subdues itself, most willing, to the embrace
Of that perfecting beauty which makes all
Her tribute objects precious, though obscure!
How sudden sinks the wind, that, but awhile,
Took a capricious play upon its vans,
And shook our streamers out. The heavenly things
Seem brooding o'er our path; the great abyss,
Of deep and sky, flush'd with intelligent forms,—
The herds of eyes, the numerous flocking stars,
Gazing in wonder on the serene march.

W. G. S.

REPININGS.

I.

My hope is in the yellow leaf,
My dream is of the past;
My early joy has brought me grief,
My early profit, waste;

And still the greatest grief of all,
Is that too late I know,
How easy 'twas to 'scape the fall,
That brought my fortunes low.

II.

We shed the tear from vain remorse,
To think, could Time restore,
How easy now to tread the course,
That's open now no more!
Forgetfulness! forgetfulness!
Oh Lethe, where art thou?
The thought to still that cannot bless
And brings no wisdom now!

AN "ETHNOLOGICAL" WORK.

"My Father," the amiable quiet Enthusiast of Bulwer's new novel of the Caxtons, in the retirement to which he has subsided; from one early dream of passion, condensing all the expansive force of his nature in his library and household; builds up in his leisure his ideal of one great book, which is to include all other books, to which the experience of every nation, the resources of all authors are to contribute. It is the pathetic project of a scholar and a philosopher; the very recital of which, while it fills one with dismay at the vanity of human acquisitions, begets an irrepressible thirst for knowledge. What scholar has not at some time of his life dreamt of some such unattainable great work? Witness the shelves filled with the unfinished treasures of human learning—stand witness Robert Southey, witness greater Samuel Taylor Coleridge!

THE HISTORY OF HUMAN ERROR.

"At length, one evening, my father, with some modest hums and ha's, and an unaffected blush on his fair forehead, gratified a prayer frequently urged on him, and read me some portions of 'the great Work.' I cannot express the feelings this lecture created—they were something akin to awe. For the design of this book was so immense—and towards its execution, a learning so vast and various had administered—that it seemed to me as if a spirit had opened to me a new world, which had always been before my feet, but which my own human blindness had hitherto concealed from me. The unspeakable patience with which all these materials had been collected year after year, the ease with which now, by the calm power of genius, they seemed of themselves to fall into harmony and system—the unconscious humility with which the scholar exposed the stores of a laborious life; all combined to rebuke my own restlessness and ambition, while they filled me with a pride in my father, which saved my wounded egotism from a pang. Here, indeed, was one of those books which embrace an existence; like the Dictionary of Bayle, or the History of Gibbon, or the *Fasti Hellenici* of Clinton,—it was a book to which thousands of books had contributed, only to make the originality of the single mind more bold and clear. Into the furnace all vessels of gold, of all ages, had been cast, but from the mould came the new coin, with its single stamp. And happily the subject of the work did not forbid to the writer the indulgence of his *naïve*, peculiar irony of humor—so quiet, yet so profound. My father's book was the 'History of Human Error.' It was, therefore, the moral history of mankind, told with truth and earnestness, yet with an arch unmalignant smile. Sometimes, indeed, the smile drew tears. But in all true humor lies its germ, pathos. Oh! by the goddess *Moria* or *Folly*, but he was at home in his theme! He viewed man first in

the savage state, preferring in this the positive accounts of voyagers and travellers, to the vague myths of antiquity, and the dreams of speculators on our pristine state. From Australia and Abyssinia, he drew pictures of mortality unadorned, as lively as if he had lived amongst Bushmen and savages all his life. Then he crossed over the Atlantic, and brought before you the American Indian, with his noble nature, struggling into the dawn of civilization, when friend Penn cheated him out of his birthright, and the Anglo-Saxon drove him into darkness. He showed both analogy and contrast between this specimen of our kind and others equally apart from the extremes of the savage state and the cultured. The Arab in his tent, the Teuton in his forest, the Greenland in his boat, the Fin in his rein-deer car. Up sprang the rude gods of the north, and the resuscitated Druidism, passing from its earliest templeless belief into the latter corruption of crommell and idol. Up sprang, by their side, the Saturn of the Phenicians, the mystic Budh of India, the elementary deities of the Pelasgians, the Naith and Serapis of Egypt, the Ormuzd of Persia, the Bel of Babylon, the winged genii of the graceful Etruria. How nature and life shaped the religion; how the religion shaped the manners; how, and by what influences, some tribes were formed for progress; how others were destined to remain stationary, or be swallowed up in war and slavery by their brethren, was told with a precision clear and strong as the voice of Fate. Not only an antiquarian and philologist, but an anatomist and philosopher—my father brought to bear on all these grave points, the various speculations involved in the distinctions of race. He showed how race in perfection is produced, up to a certain point, by admixture: how all mixed races have been the most intelligent—how, in proportion as local circumstance and religious faith permitted the early fusion of differing tribes, races improved and quickened into the refinements of civilization. He tracked the progress and dispersion of the Hellenes, from their mythical cradle in Thessaly; and showed how those who settled near the sea-shores, and were compelled into commerce and intercourse with strangers, gave to Greece her marvellous accomplishments in arts and letters—the flowers of the ancient world. How others, like the Spartans, dwelling evermore in a camp, on guard against their neighbors, and rigidly preserving their Dorian purity of extraction, contributed neither artists, nor poets, nor philosophers, to the golden treasure-house of mind. He took the old race of the Celts, Cimry, or Cimmerians. He compared the Celt who, as in Wales, the Scottish Highlands, in Bretagne, and in uncomprehended Ireland, retains his old characteristics and purity of blood, with the Celt whose blood, mixed by a thousand channels, dictates from Paris the manners and revolutions of the world. He compared the Norman in his ancient Scandinavian home, with that wonder of intelligence and chivalry which he became, fused imperceptibly with the Frank, the Goth, and the Anglo-Saxon. He compared the Saxon, stationary in the land of Horsa, with the colonist and civilizer of the globe, as he becomes, when he knows not through what channels—French, Flemish, Danish, Welsh, Scotch, and Irish—he draws his sanguine blood. And out from all these speculations, to which I do such hurried and scanty justice, he drew the blessed truth, that carries hope to the land of the Caffre, the hut of the Bushman—that there is nothing in the flattened skull and the

ebon aspect that rejects God's law, improvement; that by the same principle which raises the dog, the lowest of the animals in its savage state, to the highest after man,—viz. admixture of race—you can elevate into nations of majesty and power the outcasts of humanity, now your compassion or your scorn. But when my father got into the marrow of his theme—when, quitting these preliminary discussions, he fell pounce amongst the would-be wisdom of the wise; when he dealt with civilization itself, its schools, and porticoes, and academies; when he bared the absurdities couched beneath the colleges of the Egyptians, and the Symposia of the Greeks;—when he showed that even in their own favorite pursuit of metaphysics, the Greeks were children; and in their own more practical region of politics, the Romans were visionaries and bunglers;—when, following the stream of error through the middle ages, he quoted the puerilities of Agrippa, the crudities of Cardan; and passed, with his calm smile, into the *salons* of the chattering wits of Paris in the eighteenth century, oh, then his irony was that of Lucian, sweetened by the gentle spirit of Erasmus. For not even here was my father's satire of the cheerless and Mephistophelian school. From this record of error he drew forth the grand eras of truth. He showed how earnest men never think in vain, though their thoughts may be errors. He proved how, in vast cycles, age after age, the human mind marches on—like ocean, receding here, but there advancing. How from the speculations of the Greek sprang all true philosophy; how from the institutions of the Roman rose all durable systems of government; how from the robust follies of the North came the glory of chivalry, and the modern delicacies of honor, and the sweet harmonizing influences of woman. He tracked the ancestry of our Sidneys and Bayards from the Hengists, Genseries, and Attilas. Full of all curious and quaint anecdote—of original illustration—of those niceties of learning which sprang from a taste cultivated to the last exquisite polish—the book amused, and allured, and charmed; and erudition lost its pedantry now in the simplicity of Montaigne, now in the penetration of La Bruyère. He lived in each time of which he wrote, and the time lived again in him. Ah, what a writer of romances he would have been, if—if what? If he had had as sad an experience of men's passions, as he had the happy intuition into their humors. But he who would see the mirror of the shore, must look where it is east—on the river, not the ocean. The narrow stream reflects the gnarled tree, and the pausing herd, and the village spire, and the romance of the landscape. But the sea reflects only the vast outline of the headland, and the lights of the eternal heaven."

ANECDOTES OF JOHN FOSTER.

A WRITER in *Chambers's Journal*, who speaks from personal knowledge, sketches some of the peculiarities of the celebrated essayist. Apropos to recent remarks in the *Literary World* on style and the construction of sentences, we have this elucidation of Foster's lengthened periods. "To a superficial reader their style might seem loaded and redundant, but on closer examination, it will be found that this unusual copiousness of modifying epithets and clauses arose from that fulness of thought, and consequent necessity for compression, which compelled him, if he must prescribe limits to his composition, to group in every sentence, and around every main idea, a

multitude of attendant ones, which a more diffuse writer would have expanded into paragraphs. Hence his writings are not really obscure, but only difficult, demanding the same vigorous exertion of thought in the reader which is exercised in the writer. The observation, therefore, of the late Robert Hall, in his well-known review of Foster's Essays, appears to be more ingenious and beautiful than critically correct. The error, however, if it be such, might almost have been expected from so perfect a master of the euphonous style as Mr. Hall—a writer who, in the words of Du-gald Stewart, combined all the literary excellences of Burke, Addison, and Johnson. 'The author,' says Mr. Hall, 'has paid too little attention to the construction of his sentences. They are for the most part too long, sometimes involved in perplexity, and often loaded with redundancies. They have too much of the looseness of a harangue, and too little of the compact elegance of regular composition. An occasional obscurity pervades some parts of the work. The mind of the writer seems at times to struggle with conceptions too mighty for his grasp, and to present confused masses rather than distinct delineations of thought. This is, however, to be imputed to the originality, not the weakness, of his powers. The scale on which he thinks is so vast, and the excursions of his imagination are so extended, that they frequently carry him into the most unbeaten track, and among objects where a ray of light glances in an angle only, without diffusing itself over the whole.'"

In his personal habits Foster seems to have had something of the Dominic Saurpion trait of abstracted students and thinkers, an indifference to dress, if that may be called indifference which was probably more a matter of indispensable necessity (induced by quaint and resolutely formed traits of character) to him than any arbitrary usage of dress to others in fashionable life. His rather attentive observer thus notes his costume. "His dress was uncouth, and neglected to the last degree. A long grey coat, almost of the fashion of a dressing gown; trousers which seemed to have been cherished relics of his boyhood, and to have quarrelled with a pair of gaiters, an intervening inch or two of stocking indicating the disputed territory; shoes whose solidity occasionally elicited from the wearer a reference to the equipments of the ancient Israelites; a colored silk handkerchief, loosely tied about his neck, and an antique waistcoat of most uncanonical hue—these, with an indescribable hat, completed the philosopher's costume. In his walks to and from the city of Bristol (the latter frequently by night) he availed himself at once of the support and protection of a formidable club, which, owing to the difficulty with which a short dagger in the handle was released by a spring, he used jocosely to designate as a 'member of the Peace Society.' So utterly careless was he of his appearance, that he was not unfrequently seen in Bristol during the hot weather walking with his coat and waistcoat over his arm.

"This eccentricity gave rise to some curious mistakes. On one occasion, while carrying some articles of dress, in the dusk of the evening, to the cottage of a poor man, he was accosted by a constable, who, from his appearance, suspected they were stolen, some deprecations of the kind having been recently committed in the neighborhood. Mr. Foster conducted the man to the seat of an opulent gentleman, with whom he was engaged to spend the evening; and the confusion of the

constable may be easily imagined when he was informed of the name of his prisoner, who dismissed him with hearty praise for his diligence and fidelity."

The man who shone through these habiliments is thus strikingly sketched. "His was one of those countenances which it is impossible to forget, and yet of which no portrait very vividly reminds us. His forehead was a triumph to the phrenologist, and surrounded as it was by a most uncultivated wig, might suggest the idea of a perpendicular rock crowned with straggling verdure; while his calm but luminous eye, deeply planted beneath his massive brow, might be compared to a lamp suspended in one of its caverns. In early life, his countenance, one would suppose, must have been strikingly beautiful; his features being both regular and commanding, and his complexion retaining to the last that fine but treacherous hue which probably indicated the malady that terminated his life. His natural tendency to solitary meditations never showed itself more strikingly than in his last hours. Aware of the near approach of death, he requested to be left entirely alone, and was found shortly after he had expired in a composed and contemplative attitude, as if he had thought his way to the mysteries of another world."

LAST DAYS OF AN ARTIST.

In a late number of the *Literary World* we reprinted from the Memoirs of William Collins, the painter, just published in England, an account, written with great beauty and reverence, of the death of Washington Allston. The *London Literary Gazette*, since received, supplies us with some fine comments on the death of Collins. The reader will call to mind the parallel anecdotes of Allston, who occupied his last moments with his pencil, and whose brush was found wet at his death from his labors on his great subject of Belshazzar's Feast.

"The death and sea burial of his old and dear friend, Wilkie, at the very hour he was expecting his happy return, deeply affected Mr. Collins; and in 1842, the organic disease in his own heart was discovered. From that time every care was taken to defeat the fatal malady, but it could only be delayed. But he met its dangers and its pains, and the approach of death, manfully and Christianly; and in his art, to the very last, he felt solace and consolation. Like all true votaries of an intellectual pursuit, he found the noble passion strong even against declining health and physical sufferings. His son's account of this is most simple, pathetic, and touching. Nov. 1844.—

"As the autumn advanced, the symptoms of Mr. Collins's disease became worse; spitting of blood was produced by the violence of his cough, and the traces of illness became now but too plainly discernible in his altered face and wasted frame. Still, however, his buoyant spirits and determined patience did not fail him; the resolution that poverty had never quelled in his youth, sickness was now as little able to subdue. His panacea for sleepless nights, and his refutation of the forebodings of all who saw him, lay in his painting-room. Into this he entered, ardent and cheerful as was his wont, to prepare for the exhibition,—sure that his art was a solace that could not desert him, and satisfied in the conviction that the day had not yet come when his canvas should spread vacant before him, and his palette lie unbrightened by the presence of his old familiar hues."

"On his return (from a fruitless visit to Torquay), 'to the astonishment of all who saw him, he again entered his painting-room, again ranged his sketches and canvases round him, and again commenced the composition of new pictures as ambitiously and industriously as ever. Saving on those days when he was unable to leave his bed, or when utter exhaustion disabled him from moving hand or foot, he now sat regularly before his easel, eager and aspiring as in his student days. It was an impressive testimony to the superiority of mind over body, to watch him as he now worked. His heart was at this time fearfully deranged in its action, appearing not to beat, but to heave with a rushing, irregular, watery sound. His breathing was oppressed, as in the last stages of asthma, and prevented his ever attaining an entirely recumbent position for any length of time, night or day. His cough assailed him with paroxysms so violent and so constantly recurring, as to create apprehension that he might rupture a bloodvessel while under their influence. It was in spite of this combination of maladies, with all their accustomed consequences of sleepless nights, constant weakness, and nervous anxiety, that he disposed himself to labor in a pursuit exacting the most watchful and minute attention of head and hand, and that he succeeded in successfully accomplishing everything that he set himself to do. Sometimes the brush dropped from his hand from sheer weakness; sometimes it was laid down while he gasped for breath like one half suffocated, or while a sudden attack of coughing disabled him from placing another touch upon the canvas; but these paroxysms subdued, his occupation was resolutely resumed. His mind revived, his eye brightened, his hand became steady again, as if by magic. Sky, ocean, earth, assumed on his canvas their beauties of hue and varieties of form, readily and truthfully as of old. No touch was omitted from the objects of the picture in detail, no harmony of tint forgotten in the rendering of the general effect. The strong mind bent the reluctant body triumphantly to its will in every part of the pictures on which, already a dying man, he now worked. They were the last he produced."

"Glorious resources of Literature, Science, and Arts! If they have their punishments, they have their rewards. If a cold and calculating world does injure and prey upon them, they have a world of their own, into which they can, at least partially and temporarily, retire for another and a better! The object cannot be destroyed, but even sickness, poverty, disappointment, misery, or madness, find a refuge from the real in the ideal. Therefore, let them be cultivated, if not always for what they may bring, at any rate for what they can save."

FAITH CULTURED BY HOPE.

MESSRS. LEA & BLANCHARD have in press a new work by Miss MARTINEAU on "Household Education," soon to be issued from the press, from a proof sheet of which we extract the following ingenious passage, in a chapter on the care of the powers of children.

HOPE.

What is stronger in an infant than its capacity for Hope and Fear? In its earliest and most unconscious stages of emotion, how its little limbs quiver, and its countenance lights up at the prospect of its food! and how it turns away its face, or wrinkles it up into a cry, at the sight of a strange countenance, or unusual appearance of dress or place! And

what stronger hint can a parent have than this to look forward to what this hope and fear may grow to?

This great power of Hope must determine the leading features of the character of the man or woman; determine them for good or evil according to the training of the power from this day forward. Shall the man continue a child, or sink into the brute by his objects of hope continuing to be what they are now—food or drink? Shall his frame be always put into commotion by the prospect of pleasant bodily sensations from eating and drinking, and other animal gratifications? Or, when the child arrives at hoping for his mother's smile and his father's praise, shall he stop there, and live for admiration; admiration of his person and dress, his activity, or his cleverness? Shall the gratification of his vanity be the chief interest of his life? Or shall it be ambition? Shall his perpetual hope be of a higher sort of praise—praise from so large a number as shall give him power over other men, and cause his name to be known beyond his connexions, and his native place, in his country and his age? All this is very low and very small; too little for the requirements of his nature, too little for the peace of his mind and the happiness of his heart. Shall not rather this faculty of hope be nourished up into Faith?—faith which includes at once the fullness of virtuous power, and the peace which the world can neither give nor take away. A being in whom the early faculty of Hope has been matured into a steady power of Faith is of the highest and happiest order of men, because the objects of his hope are unchanging, and they keep all his best powers in strenuous action and in full health and strength. When the mother sees her infant in an ecstasy of hope, first at the food making ready for him, and next at the gay flower within his reach, and afterwards at the flattery of visitors, she should remember that here is the faculty which may hereafter lead and sustain him through days of hunger and nights of watching, or years of toilsome obscurity, or scenes of the unthinking world's scorn, calm and peaceful in the furtherance of the truth of God and the welfare of Man. And if her tender heart shrinks from the anticipation of privation and contempt, such as have too often hitherto attended a life of faith, let her remember that in the midst of the most prosperous life there can be no peace but in proportion to the power of faith; and that therefore in training up this faculty of Hope to its highest exercise she is providing most substantially for his happiness, be his lot otherwise what it may.

The Fine Arts.

THE GREEK SLAVE AND MR. ROBB, AGAIN.

In the *Literary World* of January 6th, we discussed, at length, the merits of the controversy between Mr. Kellogg, the Exhibitor of the Greek Slave, and Mr. Robb of New Orleans; relying for the facts, and a statement of the matters in dispute, as we then said, chiefly upon the card of the latter gentleman, published in the *Picayune* of Dec. 11th.

Those of our readers who took an interest in the subject, will be gratified by the extracts given below, which furnish additional information, and fully sustain the conclusions to which we came in the article referred to.

The first are from a private letter received by us, during the last week, from a highly esteemed friend, a gentleman whose knowledge

of the circumstances of the case is complete, and whose statements are so clear and conclusive that we cannot forbear availing ourselves of them, for our own satisfaction, and as an act of justice to Mr. Powers.

"ALBANY, January 12th, 1849.

I have all the data necessary for a correct judgment of the affair, and from these it appears:—

"1. That Mr. Wilde wrote to Powers, ordering a Slave for Mr. Robb, on the 10th Aug., 1845, directing him to state his terms and time, which Powers did, laying his price at £300, and his time two years, and asking to have these terms accepted.

"2. Mr. Robb replied, Dec. 3, 1845, confirming the order, except that he asked for a copy of the 'Eve.' Powers, thinking that Mr. R. meant the Slave, writes back to inquire whether he did not intend the 'Slave,' instead of the Eve?

"3. Mr. Robb answered that he meant the 'Slave,' and this answer was received by Powers on the 24th May, 1846, from which time, of course, the contract was complete and the two years commenced; of course, too, Mr. Robb could not claim any statue before May 24th, 1848, even in Florence, and, allowing for transportation, not before July, 1848, in New Orleans.

"You will see that Mr. Robb suppresses any allusion to this fact, which is quite conclusive of the whole question of right under the agreement.

"If Powers sent out a statue for exhibition before the two years were out, it was clearly his until the time was up, and he was only using a privilege with his own, which Mr. Robb had consented to his using after it should become his.

"It is perfectly clear, therefore, that Mr. Robb has forced Powers to give up his statue at least four months before he had a right to it; and that Powers has been under no obligation whatever to Mr. Robb, not having enjoyed the promised kindness of exhibiting Mr. Robb's statue after it became his.

"The only reason why Powers offered Mr. Robb the Coote statue was because he felt gratified for his commission, and really wanted to give him a more beautiful copy than the one he now has!"

The second is from a letter of the Hon. Edward Everett to Mr. Kellogg, dated Cambridge, Dec. 22. He says:

"Your favor of the 6th, and the little pamphlet entitled 'Justice to Hiram Powers,' give me fuller knowledge than I possessed before of this painful controversy. It is quite plain to me that some strange misconception lies at the foundation of it. I cannot perceive in reading the letter that our friend has anything to reproach himself with. He contracted to deliver a duplicate of the 'Slave' to Mr. Robb at Florence, in June, 1848. He neither failed nor put himself in the way of failing in the fulfilment of that contract. That he should, in the meantime, send to the United States for exhibition, for his own benefit, either the statue designed for Mr. Robb, or another repetition of the same original (as he was enabled to do by the liberality of his English patrons) was not only not inconsistent with his contract, but was in the exercise of a right expressly reserved by Mr. Powers.

"It is not on account of the pecuniary loss to Powers that I lament this misunderstanding. You and I who know him well—who know his acute sensibility and high sense of honor, need not to be told how much pain and disappointment must have been caused to him by this most unpleasant affair. He had long looked forward to the exhibition of a statue in this country (which he loves with the ardor of a true patriot), as an era in his life. It was not for the sake of the pecuniary benefit, though, after his long struggles and privations, he was richly entitled to that.

"But Powers has as little love of money as any person I know. He looked forward with eagerness to the exhibition of a statue in America for a very different reason. He loves his country, and his

soul is in his art. He wished to enjoy the proud satisfaction of reflecting honor upon his country—and most assuredly no artist living or dead has done it in a higher degree. What is there in the life of a common man like the feelings with which a patriotic artist sends home to his country the first great creation of his genius.

"You have been able to send him substantial good news of the reception of the 'Slave' in the eastern cities and in Cincinnati; but in New Orleans he is likely, I fear, to reap little but a harvest of controversy and disgust. This would have deeply grieved my lamented friend Wilde. In his exhibition at New Orleans our friend Powers is to encounter the work of a rival which even he cannot surpass, the work of his own chisel; as he has already encountered legal obstruction, expense, and obloquy, a discouraging reception for the first production of one of the most noble spirited and gifted artists, and true-hearted men, that ever lived."

APPRECIATION OF ART IN AMERICA.

A PAPER appears with the signature J. Vanderlyn in the *Courier and Enquirer*, occupied with a series of reflections, growing out of the consideration of a flippant paragraph in one of our public prints speaking contemptuously of the Old Masters. The writer questions calmly though somewhat scornfully the little claim the American people have shown by their non-appreciation of the Art within their reach, to sit in judgment on the matter. He thinks that the contempt of the Old Masters who lived in a happy time for great results is proof of little but resolute ignorance. The remarks on the value of public galleries we concur in heartily, and it will always delight us to advocate and further them when anything practical may be effected. In the meantime we record Mr. Vanderlyn's evidence on an important point, of which, however, our Common Councils and Legislatures are slow of faith.

"We are at a loss to conceive whence proceeds this sort of hostility, or jealousy, with the artists and pretended lovers of the art in the United States, towards the old masters, which shows itself on so many occasions, and of which we see no indication abroad amongst the artists. This assuredly is an unworthy feeling, if directed to any of the eminent masters. There is also a like feeling of opposition towards good copies, even if they be after select works of these same masters. This is indeed inconceivable in a country like ours, so destitute of good specimens of the arts, and which, on the other hand, is flooded with trash, in the way of prints and wretched copies, with great names attached to them, disgracing the names of eminent masters by such shameful impositions. Public taste is thus exposed to be perverted by such specimens, and certainly not likely to be improved.

A sort of mode, or fashion, will probably always exist in art, as in many other matters. At one time, the dry manner is in vogue, and is now the case with German artists, who are all in favor of the dry masters and primitive art; and then, again, a loose and free style has its sway, as it was here in the time of Vanloo and Bucher—a period preceding David, and, as may be said to be the case at this day in England, where color and effect engage chiefly the attention of the artists.

But there is no disposition abroad to detract from the reputations of the old masters. The pictures of Titian, Corregio, Paul Veronese, or of Rubens, Rembrandt, and many others, find their warm admirers here; as well as those of Da Vinci, or Poussin, or Le Sieur.

Public galleries of the arts in Europe form

almost the principal attractions of some of its capitals, as is more particularly the case in Italy, where it confers title of note to many a place of otherwise little importance. Munich and Dresden, in Germany, acquire more notice from this circumstance than even Vienna or Berlin; and in Belgium, that comparatively small country, each city has its attractions, in either galleries of the arts or in altar pieces. Many of the provincial towns of France are emulous to have their galleries of the fine arts. Whereas, in our country, with sincere regret must it be said, there seems to be none of this feeling at present. Attempts were made by a preceding generation, both in New York and Philadelphia, under the sanction of honorable names, such as Chancellor Livingston,* Edward Livingston—then Mayor of New York—and, subsequently, by De Witt Clinton, to establish an Academy of the Arts, which example was followed in Philadelphia. But they have not met with interest and support from a succeeding generation, although greatly augmented in numbers and in wealth. It should be a source of pain and mortification to the artist and lovers of the arts, to witness so little consideration and sympathy from the public towards the Fine Arts. On the other hand, libraries are liberally endowed under public sanction and favor, and yet, to the mass of the public, they remain most generally closed, if not sealed books, imparting neither learning nor science to the public.

Paris abounds in public libraries, but it has also its galleries of the arts, deemed also important. Pictures are thoughts hung on the walls, as Reynolds expresses it. Good pictures, like mirrors, reflect scenes from beautiful nature—collected far and wide, in various climes, under the different effects of sun, light, and shade—gratifying curiosity, and adding to the stock of our ideas. The Dutch school of art introduces you into the state of society in Holland two centuries ago: and Paul Veronese, in his large picture of the Marriage Feast of Canaan, brings us into the company of the noble Venetians of his time, three centuries past.

We know artists, long conversant with the arts in Paris and elsewhere, who consider it a treat and enjoyment to pass an hour in the Louvre gallery, at a favorable moment, when not crowded with visitors, in quiet contemplation and admiration of the *chefs d'œuvre* of the old masters, and with such it becomes a sort of worship—and, indeed, why not? Do not literary men carry their admiration of the ancient writers to a like devotion? Homer, Virgil, Horace, have had for ages their worshippers, and still continue to have; and Shakspeare and others of later days have still theirs, we trust, or we would despair for humanity. And the artist, we think, has like cause for a like feeling of warm admiration, derived from the contemplation of the works of those who have reflected so much honor and glory on the arts, the object of their affection and pursuit through life. The artist may, with equal cause and propriety, express himself as Madame de Stael does as a writer: "And how," says she, "could we, without the knowledge of languages, and the habit of reading, communicate with men who are no more, and whom we feel so fully as our friends, our fellow citizens, and our allies?" One must be deficient in feeling to refuse such noble pleasures.

* Chancellor Livingston, then Minister of the United States to France. It was in Paris, in the midst of the *chefs d'œuvre* of art, that the idea suggested itself to this gentleman of doing something in favor of the Fine Arts in this country.

In conclusion, we must be permitted to express our sincere regret that the cause and success of the Fine Arts with us has not engaged more the attention and interest of our writers, and particularly those who have resided some years in Europe, where they could not fail of witnessing the favor and consideration which is still bestowed upon them.

J. VANDERLYN.

FRENCH ARTISTS AND FRENCH ICONOCLASTS.

"The arts in Paris," says a recent English paper, "are at a stand-still. The iconoclasts have re-appeared, and mourning and desolation are among the critics. Of several competitors for the representation of 'Liberty,' none have been considered to have shown talent sufficient to warrant a choice. Whilst a large number of artists, engravers, and other representatives of the 'Young France' of art have been transported for having joined in the revolutionary attempts of June, the 'Old France' of art has been dispersed by another cause, viz. the want of that patronage, without which the art cannot exist. What city is to be the Antwerp to this Bruges, and become the refuge for talent which no longer finds the requisite support at home, it would be difficult to say. England finds it hard enough to support what it has already got. At present the flood has not taken any decided course. Whilst many have come to London, as Eug. Lami, Alfred Dedreux, and others, Delaroche is said to have gone to New York. Some of his pictures have gone there. The engraver, Mercuri, whose reproductions of the pictures of Delaroche and Leopold Robert have placed him high in repute, has left Paris for Rome. As one of our Paris contemporaries' remarks, Mercuri had been conquered by Paris over Rome, and had made France his sojourn. He now returns to the Seven Hills as director of chalcography to Pio Nono. Mercuri's engraving of Delaroche's 'Jane Grey' is, it is said, finished, and looked for with eagerness. Eugene Delacroix, the colorist of France, has found a patron; but what has he come to? He is now painting five flower pictures for the chateau of Count de Mornay. Besides this dispersion of artists, Paris has to deplore the loss of masterpieces which are destined to be remembered only by history. We have said the iconoclasts have re-appeared. The *feuilleton* of the *Constitutionnel* contains a list of pictures which have perished before the destructive hand of the Paris mob. It is well known that the Palace of Neuilly, the favorite resort of the ex-King of the French, was partially destroyed and burnt down. The Palais Royal also suffered in the same way. These buildings both contained many of the finest pictures of the French school. The remnants of these only remain heaped up in a confused mass in the Salle Henri Quatre of the Palace of the Louvre. The 'Neapolitan Improvisatore,' of Leopold Robert, has disappeared. This picture was originally intended by Robert to represent 'Corinne au Cap Misène.' After painful efforts to give the requisite pose and expression to the heroine, he scraped the figure out of the canvas, and painted in the figure of the improvisatore. So much for the history of this picture, which is now lost. It is supposed to have been torn to pieces, as a portion of it was seen in a picture shop near the Louvre. The 'Mamelouck' of Géricault has disappeared, as well as the 'Soldat Laboureur' of Horace Vernet, and the 'Marée d'Equinoxe'

of Roqueplan. Two exquisite heads by Masaccio, Charles V. and Isabella of Portugal, and Eleanor of Austria, by Holbein, have been lost from the Palais Royal. Henry IV. and Catherine de Medicis, by Porbus, are gone. Amongst the pictures by living artists, which have perished, are the 'Oath of the three Swiss,' by Steuben; 'Gustave Wasa,' by Hersent; 'The Brigand's Wife,' by Schnetz; 'Love and Psyche,' by Picot; besides others of less note. Horace Vernet has suffered most. 'The Attack of the Gate of Constantine' has been cut from the stretcher and taken away. Many other canvases were cut through, but not taken away. The battle pieces of Hanau, Montmirail, Jemappes, and Valmy, 'The Confession of the dying Brigand,' 'La Revue de Hussards,' have been cut to pieces with swords. 'Camille Desmoulins arborant la Cocarde Verte,' and the portrait of the peasant girl of Arricia, have shared the same fate. 'The Neapolitan Mother crying over her cottage, thrown down by an earthquake,' one of the masterpieces of Leopold Robert, has been pierced in a hundred places by bayonets. 'The White Horse of Géricault' has also disappeared, as well as Prudhon's portrait of Talleyrand. Such is the enumeration given of some of the principal works destroyed by the modern iconoclasts. We may yet hear of further proofs of destructiveness."

What is Talked About.

PERSONAL AND OTHER PARAGRAPHS.

— It gives us pleasure to state that CORNELIUS MATHEWS is recovering from his late serious accident from a fall on the ice, though it will be some time before he will have the use of his arm. Doubly unfortunate for an author in constant exercise of his pen, it was the right arm which was broken. There are few men, however, who have more stoicism for a disaster of this kind than Mr. Mathews.

— Mr. Peter's Chinese Museum in Broadway attracts a steady stream of visitors. It is admirably situated, admirably arranged within, admirably catalogued; leaving nothing wanting to put the visitor in the shortest possible time, and by the most agreeable method, in communication with the manners, customs, and modes of thinking of the Chinese.

— Mr. Murdoch's engagement at Cincinnati concluded with the appearance of the Cholera at that city. In addition to the performances, previously mentioned, of Witchcraft, he brought out a new American play with the title of "Walter Raymond, or the Lovers of Accomac," in which the popular staple of a Cavalier and Puritan *mesalliance* was mingled with Indian adventure. He also played, for the first time in Cincinnati, the tragedy of "Jacob Leisler." It was well received, and we understand the leading part was acted by Mr. M. with several judicious improvements on his performance in this city. He played less rapidly and youthfully, assuming more of the sternness and deliberation of the historic character—a version which in the end would have a stronger hold upon the audience.

— A letter appears in the *Sun* from the pen of Mr. Fisher, the artist, suggesting an Association of Artists for the purpose of engaging, in some of the new buildings on suitable sites, in process of erection, suites of rooms to be occupied as studios, with the convenience of one large exhibition room on the premises; the artists to furnish the latter with

paintings by joint contribution, to divide profits and expenses thereof, and, if successful, to exhibit the collections in other cities. The motive is, provision for convenient studios and the opportunity of painting, remuneratively, large pictures which can be paid for only by exhibition.

— Douglas Jerrold's *Newspaper* notices a new effect of moonlight introduced in the Christmas Pantomime at the Haymarket. "The front of the house is darkened and the usual foot-lights withdrawn, and a very strong (query electric) light shot from above, and immediately that very rare thing on a theatrical stage, a shadow, is seen. The *Peri* dancing in the moonlight has a poetical effect brought out by this true mode of lighting."

— The *Evening Post* asks where the old ballad attributed to James V. of Scotland and (not commencing, but) with the chorus,

"And we'll gang na mair a roving,"

can be found entire. It is printed in Allan Cunningham's *Songs of Scotland* and also in the "Songs of England and Scotland," printed in London, 1835, by Cochrane & Co., where it is entitled "The Jolly Beggar." It is printed alongside of the similar characteristic Gabelunzie Man, also attributed to James. It may probably be found in different editions, at Bartlett & Welford's choice bookstore in the Astor House, where all literary questions of this kind may be solved at once.

— BUTLER VS. BUTLER.—The President of the Court of Common Pleas decided the motion recently argued in this already famous litigation, in favor of Mrs. Butler. The Court ordered the parts of the answer beyond the denial of the libellant's allegations, to be stricken out as surplusage; that the exceptions be dismissed, and the cause be set down for trial by jury. It was to prevent this disposition of the case that Mr. Butler's exceptions were filed and the motion was made, to which this decree refers. We understand that Mrs. Fanny Kemble Butler will commence in Boston this week a series of Shakspearean readings, similar to those in which she was engaged in London when summoned to this country by the proceedings lately instituted against her by her husband. She may be expected to give a series of similar entertainments in this city in February next.—*Post*.

— The paintings of the Louvre have been entirely rearranged. In the entrance room are placed the rude Byzantine efforts of infant Art. The large room contains a selection of the largest pictures of the collection without reference to schools, as they can there be most conveniently seen. At the commencement of the long gallery are placed the early Italian paintings, the works of Cimabue, Giotto, and the other predecessors of Raphael, and the chronological order is maintained through the Italian, the German and Flemish, and French schools. The collection has been increased by contributions on the *ci-devant* royal palaces.

In consequence of the injury heretofore sustained to the old paintings by the yearly expositions when they are covered by a framework on which are suspended the works completed during the year, an effort is making to discontinue the practice. The Tuileries are talked of as the new locale for the modern exhibition. We trust this or some other public use will be made of this deserted palace—it would keep out for the future all would-be royal intruders. The Elysée Bourbon is sumptuous enough for a republican president—let, then, the Tuileries be honored as have been the Louvre, the Luxembourg, and Versailles, by being devoted, instead of ministering to the pomp and show

of royalty, to the education and amusement of the people. Should this be done, Paris, in the noble piles of the Louvre and Tuileries, will possess the noblest public building of which any nation can boast.

— Miss FULLER, in a letter to the *Tribune* on the recent affairs in Italy, announces her intention of writing a comprehensive book on the revolutionary movement in that country. "Of all this great drama," she says, "I have much to write, but elsewhere, in a more full form, and where I can duly sketch the portraits of actors little known in America. The materials are new and rich. I have bought my right in these by much sympathetic suffering; yet, amid the blood and tears of Italy, 'tis joy to see some glorious new births. The Italians are getting cured of mean adulation and hasty boasts; they are learning to prize and seek realities; the effigies of straw are getting knocked down, and living, growing men, take their places. Italy is being educated for the future: her leaders are learning that the time is past for trust in Princes and precedents—that there is no hope except in Truth and God; her lower people are learning to shout less and think more."

— A passenger (G. P. W.) writes to the *Philadelphia North American* from the steamer "Isthmus," bound for Chagres, at the Havana.—"After passing the castle, we were overhauled by the Health-officer's barge, and politely informed that all vessels coming from the United States must go into a quarantine of 20 days. It is quite laughable to witness the holy horror of the Cholera which these poor Cubanos have. If a boat comes alongside of us, no argument can prevail upon its occupants to touch the vessel. Even the coal-barges were dragged to within a few feet of us and then abandoned. The frightened doctors of the Health-office, notwithstanding our repeated assurances of the freedom from Cholera which we enjoyed, would not suffer their boat, whilst lying near us, to even touch us, but kept her off with poles. The mails had to be opened on board the steamer, and every package pierced with holes to let the Cholera out. They were then put, a dozen or so at a time, in the embrace of a pair of silver-mounted pincers, fastened to one end of a pole, the other end of which was held by one of the oarsmen of the barge. Upon being hauled in, they were unceremoniously soused in a bucket of vinegar, and then laid out to dry."

— A sensation has been produced at Paris, by a good humored Aristophanic farce at the Théâtre du Vaudeville, entitled *La Propriété c'est le vol*. It is a *reductio ad absurdum* of the doctrines of Proudhon. The scene opens with the garden of Eden, the temptation being the first invasion of property, in which the serpent wears a head marvellously resembling Proudhon—a likeness which adds much to the success of the piece, as the socialist Reformer is again subsequently introduced with a "rather tall, spare figure; low broadbrimmed hat, worn on the back of the head; fresh colored cheeks; sandy whiskers and hair; long, rusty, black redingote; short trousers, between the ends of which and the laced cloth boots, a slightly lucid interval of stocking meets the eye. M. Cremieux is also hit off. Everybody compels everybody to buy everything, and do everything in consonance with the decree of the rights of labor. The circulating medium is upset, and people go about exchanging stuffed crocodiles (being rather rare articles) for patés and house rents; while a tailor runs about asking for a panta-

loon's worth of rump steak. Things go on till there is not a shop, a café, or a theatre, in all Paris. Society is, of course, at an end.—The consummation is reached.

MEMORABILIA OF THE PRINTERS' FESTIVAL.

The celebration of the Birthday of Franklin, on the Evening of the 17th, by the New York Typographical Society at the Coliseum, went off with unusual eclat. Many distinguished guests were invited, quite a number of whom were present, while characteristic letters were read from the rest. Among the latter were epistles from Professor Morse, the novelist Cooper, Major Noah, John Neal, and others. It is singular how often the recollection of the parties, of those not printers, went back to their early employments or amusements in the printing office. Professor MORSE recurs to the time when he "solicited of his father to take the corrected proofs of his geography to the printer, and then, through the day, for weeks, made himself practically acquainted with the processes of the office." "At nine years of age," he continues, "I compiled a small volume of stories entitled the 'YOUTH'S FRIEND,' and then set it up, locked the matter in its form, prepared the paper and worked it off, going through the entire process, even to the folding till it was ready for the binder."—Mr. COOPER in like manner claimed to be "a sort of printer" and thought he could still readily set up the (somewhat enigmatical) toast he proposed—"the Arts; the hand-maidens of civilization; many have embellished and improved human existence, but that of printing has a place before all in having changed the human character."—Ex-Mayor HARPER, who presided at the supper table, stated that it was by reading the life of Franklin that he was induced to adopt the profession of the press. He is, by the way, doing his Patron Saint a still greater honor by the rare and beautiful publication of the Autobiography now issuing from the Cliff St. Press with the designs of Chapman. Dr. FRANCIS, who keeps up not only the recollection, but, with a suggestion of the personality, much of the sagacious humor of the great practical philosopher, made some happy remarks, stating that while a printer (he was an apprentice in the office of the late George Long, who often spoke of the circumstance, and always in terms very complimentary to the honor of the future learned Doctor) he had the honor of putting in type the whole of Scott's 'Lady of the Lake,' in the first American edition ever issued.—Mr. Chippendale the actor, we may mention in passing, a circumstance gathered from his own lips, entertains a similar honorable recollection of having worked at Edinburgh on the composition of the first edition of Waverley! But it is impossible for us even to allude to the memorable sayings and recollections of the night, the recital of which, without diffuseness, occupies twelve columns of the Evening Mirror. The celebration commenced, after an Ode by Bayard Taylor, with an Oration by John G. Clayton, on the Origin and Character of the Society, followed by a poem in blank verse, "The Reformer," by W. O. Bourne, an Address on Franklin by J. L. Jewett, a poem, "The Genius of the Press," by E. A. McLaughlin. Rev. Ralph Hoyt, author of the popular poems of American rural life, worthily officiated as Chaplain at the supper. Washington Irving and N. P. Willis are also spoken of as being present. We conclude our brief mention of these proceedings (which should be

printed in a suitable volume, exhibiting the taste and resources of the craft in this city), with the remarks made by Mr. Bryant.

W. C. Bryant, as one of the conductors of the newspaper press, replied to the second toast, in a short speech. He drew a brief comparison between the newspaper press and the book press. Books, he said, were the precious metals in masses—newspapers coined them for general use, put them into the most convenient forms, and passed them from hand to hand. Newspapers, he said, are the ushers of books; who would know when a book was published but for the friendly information of the newspaper? He added that he had been sometimes tempted to regret that the wise, witty, or eloquent things which appeared in these "folios of four pages," as they are called by Cowper, should not be inscribed on more durable tablets, instead of going the next morning to wrap parcels or light kitchen fires; but he was fully satisfied with their fate, when he reflected that they had first been read by thousands, and that whatever was good in them had passed into the general mind. He then proceeded thus—

"But not to dwell on distinctions of this nature, permit me, Mr. President, to congratulate the society on the vast theatre which is opened to the American press. We print books and periodicals for twenty millions of people; but even while I am speaking the number grows larger. Every vessel that lands passengers on our coast brings new recruits to the army of readers; if they cannot read or understand our language, their children will do both. Not a settlement is founded in the woods or prairies of the remote west where the book, the pamphlet, the newspaper, does not find its way; the press even goes itself with the American settler into the wilderness. When I see the multitudes which throng our wharves ready to embark for California, I think not so much of the gold they will sift from the sands, as of the new communities of readers which they will found in that distant region; I think of the volumes printed in New York, whose leaves will be turned on the shores of the Pacific. The time will come when, this mighty continent being peopled from ocean to ocean with a race speaking the manly language of Shakespeare and Milton, the American press will be the most prolific and the most potent in its influences of any that the world knows. May these influences be as salutary as powerful."

"Mr. President, when I look around me and see how many persons are present by whose ministrations the eager hunger of the age for books is supplied, men in whose service the very power of steam grows weary, who impress the pages that are read from the Saguenay to the Rio Grande, and in the mighty valleys of the Mississippi and the Missouri, up to the Yellow-stone, and down to the Gulf of Mexico; men who disperse over this broad continent the recent literature of England, while the sheets from which it is re-printed are yet moist from the British press, I cannot but feel a certain pride in the position which this great metropolis maintains in her connexion with the American press. Proud as the position is, it reminds me of a rival in a sister city, that city which more than a hundred years ago gave a home and employment to a poor young printer, an adventurer from New England, and whose hospitality was well repaid in later years, when the great name of Franklin shed lustre on the city he had made his abode, and in the bosom

of which he founded the first American library for the people.

"Allow me to propose as a toast:

"THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, which gave Franklin a home, and where his genius yet lingers."

GOLD ITEMS.

We alluded in our last to certain rumors of official intelligence from California supposed to be in the hands of Government and unpublished, a notion which received credit from its appearance in the *Post*—the *Union* denies that there has been any suppressed intelligence, a denial which the *Post* accepts, so far as the Government is concerned, but still asks various questions respecting the movements of various public individuals, among others, adopting the following, rather incredible, rumor:—"Has any member of the government heard that Lieut. Warner was sent out by Gov. Mason to the mining region with seventeen men, provided with mules and equipments, to explore the Sacramento river, and that at the end of two days the party returned and handed over to Gov. Mason, as the fruit of the expedition, \$980,000 in gold?"

A MINT DROP FROM MR. BENTON.

Senator BENTON has spoken upon the subject, on the Bill to ascertain land titles in California, with his accustomed humor and strong sense.

"These washings," said he, "are called in Spanish *placer*, from the Latin *placere*, to please; because it is a pleasing thing to find the shining gold under one's feet. But it is a transient pleasure. There is no fee simple in it; there is not even a life estate in it; not even a lease for a year, a month, a week, or a day. The pleasure is soon gone. Exhausted *placers* now exist in New Mexico, formerly yielding much, now some twenty-five or fifty cents a day, and only pursued by the poorest Mexicans. Regular mining has followed there, and is now yielding considerable quantities. These washings of California are marvellously rich; for we have to believe what is certified to us by so many witnesses; but they are not the richest that ever were seen. Far from it. Those of Brazil, in the mountains back of Rio Janeiro, in the time of Lord Anson's voyage, say one hundred years ago, were far richer; and yet they have been exhausted so long that all memory of them is lost, and their history only lives in old books. Two millions sterling—ten millions of dollars—were annually sent to Europe, for years, from these washings. They were worked by slaves, who, to secure their fidelity and industry, were usually allowed by their masters all the proceeds of the day above a given amount; and in that way many slaves became rich, purchased their freedom, and then bought slaves of their own, lived in splendor and opulence, and laid the foundation of families. Yet these washings are exhausted, time out of mind; and so will be those of California; and the sooner the better.

"I am a friend to a gold currency, but not to gold mining. That is a pursuit which the experience of nations shows to be both impoverishing and demoralizing to a nation. I regret that we have these mines in California; but they are there, and I am for getting rid of them as soon as possible. Make the working as free as possible. Instead of hoarding and holding them up, and selling them in dribblets, lay them open to industry and enterprise. Lay them open to natural capital—to labor—to the man that has stout arms and a willing heart. Give him a fair chance. Give him a

fair chance. It is no matter who digs up the gold, or where it goes. The digger will not eat it, and it will go where commerce will carry it. The nations which have industry—which have agriculture, commerce, and manufactures—they will get the gold, provided always that they keep out small paper money. Not sales, but permits, is the proper mode to follow, and the only practicable mode. People are going to California to dig, and dig they will. A wise legislation would regulate, not frustrate their enterprise. Permits would put them on the side of the law; for it would give them protection and security: sales and hoarding would put them in opposition to the law, and they would disregard it. Sir, this is a case in which the lawgiver must go with the current, and then he may regulate it: if he goes against the current, his law will be nugatory, and his authority will be despised. The current is for hunting and digging: permits follow this current, and by granting them the legislator may control and regulate the current.

"If you want revenue, raise it from the permits—a small sum for each—and upon the coinage. In that way it would be practicable to raise as much as ought to be raised. But revenue is no object compared to the great object of clearing the ground of this attraction, which puts an end to all regular industry, and compared to the object of putting the gold into circulation. I care not who digs it up. I want it dug up. I want the fever to be over. I want the mining finished. Let all work that will. Let them ravage the earth—extirpate and exterminate the mines. Then the sober industry will begin which enriches and ennobles a nation. Work as hard as we may we cannot finish soon. These gold indications cover more than two thousand miles. They are in New Mexico—on the waters of the Middle Colorado—on the mountains both beyond and on this side of the Sierra Nevada. Professor Dana, who was geologist to Capt. Wilkes' exploring expedition, and who examined the country between the coast range and the cascade range of mountains, found the gold-bearing rocks, as geologists call them, on the Umpqua, the Shasti, and the Tlamath rivers, and at the head of the Sacramento valley. It has been discovered and no one can tell where it is to end. The Sierra Nevada is six hundred miles long, ten or twelve thousand feet high, and has a slope of from forty to seventy miles; and all this seems to be an auriferous region. South of the Sierra Nevada are prolongations of the same chain and of the same character, and known to possess gold. In New Mexico the gold and mineral region is described as large and various by the learned and enterprising Dr. Wislizenus, who was making an exploration when the war with Mexico broke out, and whose work has been printed by order of the Senate.

"The Ural Mountains, now yielding so much gold to Russia, are but twelve hundred miles long and five or six thousand feet high; the mountain chains in New Mexico and California which produce gold are near twice as long and twice as high as the Ural Mountains. Is all this to be hoarded by the Government to be sold in two-acre patches—to be guarded as a thing too precious for the people? Is it to be the Hesperian fruits guarded by dragons? and if so, where are the dragons to come from?

"I am against the whole scheme of hoarding these mines, or endeavoring to confine their product to their own country. I am not

for serving a *ne exeat* upon it. I am not for trying to stop it from going elsewhere. Let it go where it will: like water, it will find its level. Let it go where it will: it will find its way to industrious nations who banish small paper money. If we want to stop the emigration of gold we may begin nearer home—begin with the ten or twelve millions of coin exported this year from New York. But all that is absurd. Let it go—it will come back when we deserve it."

THE LAST ARRIVAL.

Subsequent dates to Nov. 16th, confirm and extend the previous gold stories. An official letter of Lieut. Larkin, in the *Union*, is prodigal of wonders. Gold in grains, though numerous as the sand, is no longer the cry, it is gold in lumps. Lumps are found weighing from one to two pounds, several of sixteen, and one of twenty-five! The Indians have taken an affection to calico shirts, for which they give an ounce of gold each. We see no quotations of Seidlitz powders. Blankets have brought 80 to 100 dollars apiece; shoes, one dollar per number. An officer of the U. S. Navy writes to the *Courier* that he "saw a man who paid \$600 for a barrel of flour!" A correspondent of the *Herald* at Monterey, writes, "I saw a man to-day, making purchases of dry goods, &c., for his family, lay on the counter a bag made of raw hide, well sewed up, containing one hundred ounces. I observed, 'that is a good way to pack gold dust.' He very innocently replied, 'All the bags I brought down are that way; I like the size!'" A wagoner charged a physician \$100 for the transportation of a gold washer. The Doctor submitted, but when his friend fell sick charged him the \$100 for his first visit. Commodore Jones has arrived at the scene of his old exploits, and is *en route* for the *placer*. Gov. Mason has paid another visit to the region. Officers of the army are supposed to be enriching themselves. "Prospecting," is the cant word for a forward movement at the mines.

TO WHOM?

To the Editor of the *Union*:

SIR: I inclose you a copy (taken from Frost's Life of Jackson) of a clause in the last will and testament of General Andrew Jackson. As during the past year we have wound up the war with Mexico, and not having noticed in the public prints any indication of any preliminary steps being taken to carry out the patriotic intentions of the old hero, and this being the 8th January, the anniversary of the great battle of New Orleans, I have thought it a suitable time to call your attention to this matter. You will, if you think proper, publish the extract, or otherwise dispose of it.

Yours, &c.,

Z.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1849.

Extract from General Jackson's Will.

"The gold box presented to me by the corporation of the city of New York, the large silver vase presented to me by the ladies of Charleston, S. C., my native State, with the large picture representing the unfurling of the American banner, presented to me by the citizens of South Carolina, when it was refused to be accepted by the United States Senate, I leave in trust to my son, A. Jackson, jr., with directions that, should our happy country not be blessed with peace—an event not always to be expected—he will at the close of the war, or end of the conflict, present each of said articles of inestimable value to that patriot residing in the city or State from which they were presented, who shall be adjudged by his countrymen or the ladies to have been the most valiant in defence of his country and our country's rights."

Varieties.

THE NAPOLEON TRIUMPH.—"It is even true that the family of NAPOLEON—feared, cast out, discredited, be-written, scandalized, exiled, admired, doubted, powerless—is again in the ascendant.

"It is as true as anything can be true, that LOUIS NAPOLEON—the pitiful prisoner of Ham; the writer of second-rate books, which nobody read; the loiterer at Almack's, whom people pointed at; the victim of a Strasbourg traitorism, too small to kill; the forlorn hope of Punch's wood-cut wit; the Perkin Warbeck of the Times—is now Ruler of the Republic of France!

"And he has disappointed the world in beginning well; he has done well in keeping quiet; he has done well in subscribing to the Republic; well, in swearing to the Constitution; well, in welcoming his opponents, and well, in choosing a Ministry that should represent, not himself, but the country.

"Still, however, it is a NAPOLEON triumph; the little door that enters the column of the Place Vendôme, is hung all over with garlands;—JEROME is Governor of the Invalides; NAPOLEON BONAPARTE is Minister to the Court of St. James; and at the fête of Sunday the cries of *Vive la République!* were drowned in the shouts of *Vive Napoleon!*"—*Ike Marvel's Letters to the Courier.*

BOOKSELLER'S ANNUALS.—"An ingenious florist was in the habit of constructing his bouquets on a peculiar principle. He nipped off the flowers close to the stem, and substituted a wire stalk for the one provided by nature. This felicitous plan did not compromise the existence of the flowers on the very day of their purchase, but it blighted the hopes of those economists, who, by the aid of the water jug, hoped to make their nosegays serve for another day. When the ingenious florist was asked why he treated the children of Flora after this unlovely fashion, he pointedly replied, 'That they may die in a day, as all flowers should.' Do the concoctors of splendid volumes, wherewith wives tempt unwilling husbands to crowd drawing-room tables, imagine that these volumes are of the same quality as Mr. —'s bouquets? Do they think that the annuals of 1848 will, by some inherent property, wither away, and leave room for the gorgeousness of 1849, as all annuals should? Are their covers, varying from slippery glazed paper to adhesive gutta percha, imbued with some latent cause of destruction?"—*London Times.*

PEPYS HAUNTED BY SPIRITS.—November 29th.—Waked about seven o'clock this morning with a noise I supposed I heard, near our chamber, of knocking, which, by and by, increased; and I, more awake, could distinguish it better. I then waked my wife, and both of us wondered at it, and lay so great a while, while that increased, and at last heard it plainer, knocking, as if it were breaking down a window for people to get out, and then removing of stools and chairs, and plainly, by and by, going up and down stairs. We lay, both of us, afraid; yet I would have rose, but my wife would not let me. Besides, I could not do it without making noise; and we did both conclude that thieves were in the house, but wondered what our people did, whom we thought either killed or afraid, as we were. Thus we lay till the clock struck eight, and high day. At last, I removed my gown and slippers safely to the other side of the bed over my wife; and there safely rose, and put on my gown and breeches; and then, with a firebrand in my hand, safely opened the door, and saw nor heard anything. Then, with fear I confess, went to the maid's chamber door, and all quiet and safe. Called Jane up, and went down safely, and opened my chamber door, where all well. Then more freely about, and to the kitchen, where the cook-maid up, and all safe. So up again, and when Jane came, and we demanded whether she heard no noise, she said, "yes," but was afraid, but rose with the other maid, and found nothing; but heard a noise in the

great stack of chimnies that goes from Sir J. Minnes's through our house; and so we went, and their chimnies have been swept this morning, and the noise was that, and nothing else. It is one of the most extraordinary accidents in my life, and gives ground to think of Don Quixote's adventures, how people may be surprised, and the more from an accident last night, that our young gibb-cat did leap down our stairs from top to bottom at two leaps, and frightened us, that we could not tell well whether it was the cat or a spirit, and do sometimes think this morning that the house might be haunted.—*Diary of Samuel Pepys.*

CAMPBELL'S WIT.—The weekly, or almost daily exercise of Campbell's playful wit, was a source of much amusement to his friends, among whom, as they assembled round the stove in the logic class in the morning, the usual question was "What has Tom Campbell been saying?" Another would point to some new inscription on the white-washed wall, an impromptu which had just been committed in pencil. The next minute a ring was formed round it, and the wit and words, passing from lip to lip, generally threw the class into a roar of laughter. This, however, as Campbell asserted, was only a *manœuvre* to exchange wit for warmth, and get a place near the stove; for, being delicate, and short of stature for his years, he could never penetrate the circle of stout, rollicking Irish students, who generally mustered round the hearth, unless by "drafting the fire-worshippers," whom he had found insensible to everything but wit. One cold December morning, it was reported near the stove that a libel on "Old Ireland" had just been perpetrated on the opposite wall. Forth rushed the Irish students, leaving "ample room and verge enough" about the stove, and read the "libel." It began—in allusion to a passage which they had just read in the class—

"Vos, Hiberni, collocatis
Sunman Bonum in—potatoes!" &c. &c.

The libel was acknowledged with a hearty laugh, and procured for the author a good place near the stove.—*Memoirs of T. Campbell.*

PROGRESS OF THE AGE.—There are many persons who look upon the present age as infinitely in advance of any that has passed, especially in the absence of all harshness and cruelty, which is said to distinguish it. War, it is urged, has itself become civilized, and we hear of no outrages upon prisoners such as have disgraced former and more barbarous ages. This opinion may be modified by this account of the acts of some of the tribes of Transylvania, where the war is now waging:—

"In the Military Hospital, at Regen, they burnt out the eyes of the unhappy sick soldiers with scalding pitch, broke their limbs at every joint, and then left them to die the most torturing and lingering death that can be conceived." Accounts from the seat of the civil war in Transylvania are too horrible for belief. One of the leaders of the Romanis was skinned alive and his lungs then torn out. Another was crucified, his eyes put out, and, before he expired, his arms and legs chopped off. The consequence is that no quarter is asked or given.—*Courier and Enquirer.*

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED BY PORTRAIT PAINTERS.

Remember—That if you always "hold the mirror up to Nature," yours will certainly not be "the glass of Fashion."

That, as you must make faces, you may as well make pleasant ones.

That you must draw on your imagination for spirit to put into your sitters' mugs.

That when Nature and Art come into collision, Nature must go to the wall.

That you must never paint flat, though you may flatter.

That he who only paints what he sees, degrades himself into a Daguerreotype.

That Nature holds your I.O.U.; and why? Because Art owes everything to Nature, and don't pay, at least in this country.—*Punch's Almanac.*

THE RETROSPECTIVE ALMANAC.—BY A NERVOUS MAN IN SEARCH OF QUIET QUARTERS.

January.—Finding England in a very unsatisfactory state, with apprehensions from Chartism, resolved on going abroad.

February.—Settled in Paris. Democratic Club constituted on first floor under my apartment. Barricade under window—porter took up arms, and I prepared for revolutionary bier.

March.—Got death of cold standing at window with rushlight. Had to attend planting Tree of Liberty and blessing same. Feet in hot water—mind ditto. Fled, after disposing of furniture at great loss, and nerves much shattered. Determined to take up abode in despotic country.

April.—Settled in Milan—Revolution. House bombarded from citadel, and self injured by piano thrown on head from first floor. Fled after again disposing of furniture, and nerves entirely ruined. Determined to seek shelter under moderate government.

May.—Arrived at Berlin. Revolution arrived shortly after. House made a military quarter, and self shot at several times. Fled, after again disposing of furniture; determined to try very strong despotism, and not take a house.

June.—At hotel in Vienna. Government upset the day after arrival; self in cab built up into barricade, and shot over for several hours. Attempting to leave city, was arrested as Propagandist, and remained in prison a fortnight, having lost papers.

July.—At a loss where to go—determined to try small German State. Arrived at Hesse Darmstadt; found Students deposing Elector and breaking windows. Forced to drink great quantities of beer, to serious detriment of constitution, now thoroughly impaired, and fraternised with against my will as *freter Engländer.*

August.—Tried Frankfort, capital of United Germany;—found Assembly by the ears. Dropped in for two days of street fighting, which I begin to get used to.

September.—Came to Brussels—very dull. No revolution expected. Found quiet intolerable after excitement of last six months, and left.

October.—Travelled about; looked out for some place with revolution expected. Could not find any, as revolutions over for the year everywhere. Rome recommended.

November.—Arrived at Rome just in time for the attack on the Quirinal. Joined Popular Club, and fraternised with CIGEROWHACCHIO. Gave Pope letter of introduction to friends in England.

December.—Interesting excursion to North Italy, to Mazzini, and week's campaign with insurgents about Lago di Guarda. Price set on my head by RADETSKI. Saw advertisement in *Times* imploring me to return to distracted relatives. Don't intend to go, having made arrangements for Propagandist visit to Russia and Constantinople.—*Punch's Almanac.*

MR. DICKENS, A WRITER FOR CHRISTMAS.—"There is no writer who has so much of the spirit of Christmas in his writings as Mr. Dickens. He has its mirth and imagination, its tolerance and kindness, its cheerful and solemn thoughts. Christmas 'fancies' are in all his books, because grave, glad fancies are in them all, touches of nature that bring tears to the eye, lessons of charity that thrill through the heart, life and laughter in the utmost exuberance, kindness to the poor, and manly consideration for all."—*London Examiner.*

THE WORLD.

Whether men do laugh or weep,
Whether they do wake or sleep,
Whether they feel heat or cold,
Whether they be young or old;
There is underneath the sun
Nothing in true earnest done.

All our pride is but a jest,
None are worst and none are best,
Griefs and joy, and hope and fears,
Play their pageants everywhere;
Vain opinion all doth sway
And the world is but a play.

Powers above in clouds doth sit,
Marking our poor earth wit,
That so lamely without state,
Their high glory imitate,
No ill can be felt but paine,
And that happy men disdain.

Wit Restored, 1640.

Publishers' Circular.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

OF Prescott's History of the "Conquest of Mexico," the publishers have sold very nearly 18,000 copies. We understand that the author receives \$1 50 for each copy sold. His receipts thus far, on that work alone, have been therefore \$27,000.—*Courier and Enquirer*.

We understand that Prof. Taylor Lewis is engaged in translating some of Plato's Dialogues, and that the "Theatetus" is ready for publication.—*Id.*

In reference to rumors already afloat in the public press, we may safely state that Mr. Webster has been for some years very successfully engaged in collecting material for a "History of Washington's Administration," and that several chapters of the work have been already written. Upon his plan of treating the subject, his work would embrace three volumes.—*Id.*

A NEW HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.—Mr. Hildreth, formerly of the Boston Atlas, a lawyer of eminence in Boston, and who has already appeared before the public as an author, has made arrangements with the Messrs. Harper, of this city, for the publication of his History of the United States, upon which he has been several years engaged. It will be in three volumes, and bring the history down to the formation of the Constitution.—*Post*.

NEW WORK OF M. LAMARTINE.—The Journal des Débats of Dec. 11, announces as published that day, a new book by M. Lamartine, entitled "Raphael, Pages of the twentieth year." The Débats says—"Persons who have seen the book, assure us that in deep feeling, charm and splendor of style, those frequent returns of a poet to himself, when he considers times past, that 'Pages of the twentieth year' may be compared to the first books of the Confessions of Jean Jacques Rousseau. The publisher of these pages, M. Perrotin, announces from the same author, a very important work, 'The History of the Revolution of 1848, and the foundation of the Republic.'"

M. Guizot has written in London a work, entitled "De la Démocratie en France," to be published in Paris in January.

The readers of Jeremy Taylor will be interested in learning that the treatise hitherto attributed to him, entitled "Contemplations on the State of Man," has been ascertained to be from another hand; a recently published pamphlet by Archdeacon Churton having shown it to be taken from a work by Nieremberg, a Spanish writer, contemporary with Taylor. The "Contemplations" will, therefore, not be included in the Rev. R. P. Eden's edition of Taylor's works.

LITERARY CURIOSITY.—The Percy Society are said to have obtained possession of a MS. play of Massinger, and are about to print it for their members. It is one of those which Warburton's butler was supposed to have destroyed, viz. "Believe as you list." The MS. is unfortunately very imperfect, but sufficient is left to show that, as a work of genius, this comedy is certainly equal to any production of its illustrious author. The editing is intrusted to Crofton Croker.

The most beautiful book issued from the English press this season, is the new edition of Horace, edited by the Rev. H. H. Milman, and published by Murray. It contains a Life and the original text classically illustrated, that is at the head and foot of each Ode and wherever else one can be properly introduced, we have an illustration from the Antique. It is a fine storehouse of classic Art, most of the finest statues and bas-reliefs of antiquity being rendered in a style equal to any of the large works especially devoted to Art, and of large size. The illustrations are all on wood and among the finest specimens we have seen of this beautiful Art, which with each succeeding effort seems to attain a higher perfection.

A square little volume of "Songs, Madrigals, &c.," with colored borders, is a very tasty work. The poems are all from the old English poets, and the embellishments from Italian sources, that country having been the father of lyric verse.

The Etching Club have issued a new volume containing Milton's *L'Allegro*, profusely illustrated.

As a whole it is of unequal merit, but some of the designs are very choice. The Illustrated Stowe Catalogue has also been published, profusely illustrated. We think this sale attracted more attention than it deserved. With the exception of the Chandos Portrait, the articles, judging from the descriptions and illustrations which filled the English papers at the time, were such as are found in every royal museum on the continent, and such as with command of money and time, any person of average taste could have made.

Among recent English works of interest, is an Historical, Social, and Picturesque sketch of "The Island of Sardinia, by John Warre Tynedale, M.A., Barrister at Law, in 3 vols."—published by Bentley: a new work on "Austria, by Edward P. Thompson, M.A.;" "The Life and Remains of Theodore Hook (now published); Hunt's "Poetry of Science." The January number of Bohn's Standard Library is "Schlegel's *Æsthetics, and Miscellaneous Works*;" of the Classical Library, vol. 1 of a new translation of Plato, by Rev. H. Cary, and others, and of the Antiquarian Library, Brand's Popular Antiquities of England, Scotland, and Ireland, by Sir Henry Ellis.

MR. PUTNAM will publish immediately a second edition of "The First of the Knickerbockers," a romance of New York of 1693.

We learn that MESSRS. J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., of Philadelphia, are binding a copy of Webster's Quarto Dictionary, in a splendid style, to be presented by the publishers, G. & C. Merriam, to T. Babington Macaulay.

The publishers have received an order from the city authorities of New York, for 47 copies of the work, to be placed in 47 of the Public Schools of the city, for the use of teachers and pupils.—*Springfield Republican*.

BOOKS PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES FROM JANUARY 13 TO 27.

American System of Cookery. By a Lady of New York. 12mo. pp. 454 (T. J. Crowen).
Angelina Luxmore; or, the Life of a Beauty: a Novel. 8vo. pp. 124 (H. Long & Brother).
Brazier (John, D.D.)—Sermons. 12mo. pp. 367 (Crosby & Nichols, Boston).
Chalmers (Rev. T.)—Posthumous Works. Edited by Rev. Wm. Hanna, LL.D. Vol. V.—Sabbath Scripture Readings. 16mo. pp. 507 (Harper & Brothers).
Chambers (W. and R.)—Treasury of Knowledge—in Three Parts. Ed. by Dr. Reese. 2d Am. Ed. 12mo. pp. 414 (A. S. Barnes & Co.).
Charity Publication Societies; Appeal to the Christian Public on the Evil Working of. 8vo. pp. 24 (King & Baird, print., Phila.).
Cockton (H.)—The Prince; or the Adventures of George St. George Julian. 8vo. pp. 270 (Stringer & Townsend).
Combe (A., M.D.)—The Universal Guide to Health, by a rational Course of Food and Diet. 7th ed. 12mo. pp. 310 (G. H. Derby & Co. Buffalo).
Dall (Caroline W. H.)—Essays and Sketches. 12mo. pp. 116 (S. G. Simpkins, Boston).
Day (C. W.)—Manual of Elegance, Fashion, and True Politeness. 18mo. pp. 154 (G. H. Derby & Co. Buffalo).
Duer (Wm. A., LL.D.)—Duties and Responsibilities of the Rising Generation: an Address. 8vo. pp. 28.
Frætas (J. A.)—Galliard; or Tried by his Peers: a Novel. 8vo. pp. 114 (Wm. H. Graham).
Franklin (B.)—Life of; illust. by Chapman. Pt. 2d, 8vo. (Harper & Brothers).
Geometrical Puzzle for the Young. 18 cards, 4to. (Crosby & Nichols, Boston).
Lindsay (Philip)—Speech about Colleges, delivered in Nashville on Commencement Day. 8vo. pp. 32 (Nashville).
Mariano Velazquez de la Cadena: A New Spanish Reader, consisting of Passages from the most approved Authors, in Prose and Verse; with Notes, and a Copious Vocabulary. 12mo. pp. 352 (D. Appleton & Co.).
Muhlenberg (Henry A.)—The Life of Maj. Gen. Peter Muhlenberg of the Revolutionary Army. 12mo. pp. 466 (Carey & Hart, Phila.).
Notes of Travel in California from the official Reports of Col. Fremont and Maj. Emory. 8vo. pp. 63 (D. Appleton & Co.).
Penington (J.)—Catalogue of Curious, Valuable, and Useful Books, for sale by. 8vo. pp. 104.
Robinson (Payette)—California and its Gold Regions. 16mo pp. 137 (Stringer & Townsend).
Shew (J. M.D.)—The Cholera, its Causes, Prevention and Cure. 12mo. pp. 98 (Fowler & Wells).
Stone (Rev. S. D.D.)—Memoir of the Life of James Milnor, D.D. 8vo. pp. 646 (Am. Tract Soc.).
Tuckerman (H. T.)—Sketches of Eminent American Painters. 2d Ed. 12mo. pp. 237 (D. Appleton & Co.).
Watts (Isaac D.D.)—The Improvement of the Mind. 18mo. pp. 281 (A. S. Barnes & Co.).
Young Men of Cities urged to the Work of Mental Improvement. 12mo. pp. 34 (Redfield's Tracts for Cities).

NEW BOOKS.

LEA & BLANCHARD,

PHILADELPHIA,

Will Publish,

1. Mohr and Redwood's Practical Pharmacy, edited by Proctor, in 1 vol. 8vo. with over 450 woodcuts.
2. Sharpey and Quain's Human Anatomy, edited by Leidy, in 2 vols. 8vo. with 500 illustrations.
3. Shaw's Outlines of English Literature, in 1 vol. royal 12mo.
4. Miss Martineau's Household Education, in 1 12mo. volume.
5. Wilkes's California and Oregon, in 1 12mo vol. with maps, &c.
6. Bowman's Introduction to Practical Chemistry, in 1 vol. royal 12mo. with 80 woodcuts.
7. Kirke's and Paget's Manual of Physiology, in 1 vol. royal 12mo. with 120 woodcuts.
8. Knapp's Technology, Vol. II., edited by Johnson, with 250 woodcuts.
9. Knapp on Food, 1 vol. 8vo. many cuts.
10. Ronald and Richardson's Metallurgy, with many illustrations.
11. Quekett on the Microscope, 1 vol. 8vo. many woodcuts.
12. Weisbach's Mechanics, Vol. II., by Johnson, with near 400 cuts.
13. Weisbach on Machines, with many illustrations.
14. Gordon on the Steam Engine, or Motive Power of Heat, copiously illustrated.
15. Graham's Chemistry, by Bridges, 2d edition, 1 vol. 8vo. many cuts.
16. Obstetrics; the Science and the Art, by Prof. C. D. Meigs, in 1 vol. 8vo. with over 100 illustrations.
17. Croly's History of the Christian Religion, 3 vols. 8vo.
18. Meigs on Certain Diseases of Infants, 1 vol. 8vo.
19. Griffith's Universal Formulary and Pharmacy, 1 vol. 8vo.
20. Stille's Therapeutics. 1 vol. 8vo.
21. The American Medical Journal, No. XXXIV. for April, 1849.
22. The Medical News and Library, No. 74, for February, 1849.
23. West's Lectures on the Diseases of Infancy and Childhood (now publishing in the Medical News and Library).
24. Bird's Therapeutics. 1 vol. 8vo.
25. Barlow on the Practice of Medicine, 1 vol. 8vo.
26. Smith on Parturition, and the Principles and Practice of Midwifery, 1 vol. 8vo.
27. MacLise's Surgical Anatomy, beautifully illustrated with lithographic plates.
28. Carpenter's Comparative Physiology, 1 vol. large 8vo. with beautiful woodcuts.
29. Atlas of Colored Plates for "Dana on Zoophytes," being Vol. 9 of Exploring Expedition Publications.
30. Introduction to Latin Grammar, being a part of Schmitz and Zumpt's Classical Series.
31. Latin Grammar, being a part of Schmitz and Zumpt's Classical Series.
32. Churchill on the Management and Diseases of Infancy and Childhood, 1 vol. 8vo.
33. Maigne's Surgery, translated and edited by Brittan, in 1 vol. 12mo. with woodcuts.
34. De la Beche's Geology, 1 vol. 8vo. with numerous cuts.
35. Broderip's Zoological Recreations, 1 vol. 12mo.
36. Warren's Edition of Blackstone's Commentaries.
37. Spence's Equity, vol. 11, embracing the Practice.
38. Ranke's Reformation in Germany, part 4.
39. Day on the Diseases of Old Age, 1 vol. 8vo.
40. Grote's History of Greece, in a neat 12mo. series.
41. A Cyclopaedia of Anatomy and Physiology, based upon the large work of Todd.
42. A New Work on Popular Medicine, 1 vol. 8vo.
43. A work on the Diseases and Surgery of the Ear; with copious illustrations.
44. Todd and Bowman's Physiological Anatomy and Physiology of Man, in 1 vol. 8vo., with beautiful illustrations. [The greater part of this has appeared in the Medical News.]
45. A Fourth Volume of Dickens's Novels and Tales, completing the set.

NOW READY,

In one volume, 8vo., price 37½ cents,

DICKENS'S

CHRISTMAS CAROL, CHIMES,
CRICKET ON THE HEARTH,
BATTLE OF LIFE,

AND

HAUNTED MAN.

Together with

PICTURES FROM ITALY,

Being a portion of Lea & Blanchard's uniform edition of Dickens's Works.

Also, sold separate, The Haunted Man; or, The Ghost's Bargain. Price 6½ cents.

37 tf

ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE COLONEL'S CLUB.

Rumors having been industriously spread about the city for a considerable time, of the existence of a Mysterious Association, attended with various surmises, suspicions, and slanders, on the part of the Public Press, and of sundry distinguished Public Characters,

We take great pleasure in announcing that a

FORTUNATE CONCURRENCE OF EVENTS

has placed it in our power to clear up the aspersed reputation of

THIS RENOWNED BODY,

And to place its doings before the world in a

SATISFACTORY AND AUTHENTIC SHAPE.

The Colonel's Club having been charged with intermeddling in the Politics of the Country; in disputed questions concerning the Fine Arts; in the accredited position of various Notabilities; and, in short, with

Every possible Topic agitating the Community,

ALL PERSONS

wishing to ascertain the truth of these alarming reports, will be enabled to do so by inspecting

THE LITERARY WORLD OF SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3d.

In which will appear the first instalment of the

AUTHENTICATED MINUTES OF THE COLONEL'S CLUB.

A NEW AND BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED PUBLICATION, ENTITLED

GERMANY;

Being a Series of Views Drawn from Nature, and Engraved on Steel,

BY THE MOST EMINENT ARTISTS;
With a Historic-Topographical Description.

THE lively interest which the late political events in Germany have awakened in the citizens of the United States, has induced the publication of this work, which is not only calculated to lay before the American public correct views and descriptions of those German Cities which have distinguished themselves during the late struggle against tyranny and oppression; but also to present an easy and agreeable means of becoming more familiar with a country, the importance of whose commercial, social, and political relations to the United States is rapidly increasing.

The whole work will be in four volumes, in royal 8vo. corresponding with the four great Rivers of Germany, commencing with the Rhine; and be published in semi-monthly numbers, each containing three engravings and eight pages of reading matter, at the very low price of 25 cents per number. An elegant title page engraved on steel, and a complete index will be given with the last number of every volume, and each will be complete in itself.

Every arrangement has been made to issue the work without interruption, more than one-half of the views being already engraved.

JOHN P. RIDNER,

General Agent.

"Art-Union Building," 497 Broadway.

. The Trade supplied at a liberal discount.

Orders may be addressed as above, or to

H. LONG & BROTHER,

No. 46 Ann street.

ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS

HAVE IN PRESS,

- I. GRIMSHAW'S LIFE, LETTERS, POEMS, AND Remains of William Cowper. One volume, royal 8vo. Illustrated.
- II. GOSPEL SONNETS. By the Rev. Ralph Erskine. 8vo. Illustrated.
- III. YOUNG'S NIGHT THOUGHTS. Elegant Edition.
- IV. NATURAL HISTORY OF ENTHUSIASM. By Isaac Taylor.
- V. BRIDGES'S WORKS. 3 vols. 8vo.
- VI. XENOPHON'S COMPLETE WORKS, Translated. 8vo.
- VII. TACITUS " " " "
- VIII. THUCYDIDES'S PELOPONNESIAN WAR. 8vo.
- IX. FERGUSON'S ROMAN REPUBLIC. 8vo.
- X. LEIGH RICHMOND'S DOMESTIC PORTRAITURE.
- XI. PHILIP HENRY'S LIFE. 18mo.
- XII. MEMOIR OF MARY JANE GRAHAM. 8vo.
- XIII. SCENES FROM THE BIBLE. By Rev. Dr. Dickinson. j37 tf

Print Portfolios.

A variety of sizes and styles of these useful articles for preserving Engravings, made in the best manner, are constantly for sale by

JOHN P. RIDNER,

497 Broadway, Art-Union Building.

Also, on hand,

Portfolio Stands,

In various styles, and of different kinds of wood, suitable for either the Studio or Drawing-Room. j37 tf

MEDICAL PERIODICALS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

Two Journals of 1600 to 1700 pages annually, for \$4 00.

RANKING'S HALF-YEARLY ABSTRACT OF THE MEDICAL SCIENCES;

Being a Practical and Analytical Digest of the Contents of the principal British, American, and Continental Medical Works, published during the preceding Six Months, embracing under their proper heads,

1. Anatomy and Physiology.
2. Practical Medicine, Pathology, and Therapeutics.
3. Practical Surgery.
4. Obstetric Medicine.
5. Pathological Chemistry.
6. Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
7. Forensic Medicine and Toxicology.
8. Public Hygiene.
9. Critical Reports.

Edited by W. H. RANKING, M.D.; W. A. GUY, M.D.; HENRY ANCELL, M.D., and W. KIRKEY, M.D.

Terms—\$1 50 per year; 75 cents per number.

THE MEDICAL EXAMINER,

AND RECORD OF MEDICAL SCIENCES.

Edited by

FRANCIS G. SMITH, M.D. and DAVID H. TUCKER, M.D.

Published on the First of each Month.

Each number containing 72 closely printed octavo pages, consisting of Original Articles, Reviews of New Books, Bibliographical Notices, and a Complete Classified Record of all that is new or important in Anatomy, Surgery, Midwifery, Physiology, The Practice of Medicine, &c. &c. gleaned from the pages of all the British, European, and Domestic MEDICAL JOURNALS, of which the Editors are in the early receipt.

Terms—Three Dollars per annum.

Both of the above Journals will be furnished at \$4 per annum, if the money be remitted in advance.

The attention of LOCAL, TRAVELLING, and PERIODICAL AGENTS is called to the above popular journals. A liberal discount will be given, and sample numbers furnished upon application, post paid, to the Publishers,

LINDSAY & BLAKISTON, Philadelphia.

j13 tf

STEEL PENS.

ACCOUNTANT.	No. 101.
VICTORIA.	No. 303.
SCHOOL.	No. 351.
BANK.	No. 178.
EAGLE.	No. 259.
LADIES.	No. 170.

For Sale below the Market Price, by

SAMUEL HART & CO.,

82 John street, N. Y.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

LECTURES.

"The Actual and Ideal in Life illustrated in a series of Lectures on Topics selected from Don Quixotte."

By Rev. HENRY GILES.

MR. GILES will deliver six Lectures before the Association at Clinton Hall, on evenings of Monday, commencing 13th January, and concluding 19th February.

PROGRAMME.

- Lecture I. Jan. 15. "Cervantes."
 " II. " 22. "The Scope and Spirit of Don Quixotte."
 " III. " 29. "The Censorship of the Library—Literary Fame."
 " IV. Feb. 5. "Dulcinea. Womanhood."
 " V. " 12. "Sancho in the satirical aspect of the character—the worldling."
 " VI. " 19. "Don Quixotte in the ideal view—the Enthusiast."

Tickets, admitting a lady and gentleman to the Course, \$2, for sale at the Library, and at the bookstores of John Wiley, Bartlett & Welford, and Henry Kernot. Members' Tickets (as usual, at half-price) will be furnished by the Librarian.

The Lectures will commence at 7½ o'clock.

j30 St THOS. J. BAYAUD, Chairman of Lec. Com.

MANUSCRIPTS, BOOKS, PICTURES, OBJECTS OF VIRTU, &c. &c.—TO CITY AND COUNTRY GENTLEMEN.—The subscriber, being in frequent receipt of letters from various parts of the country, asking his advice and assistance with regard to the disposal of manuscripts and the purchase of books, pictures, objects of virtu, he has resolved to offer his services to authors, literary gentlemen, and others, who may be desirous of finding publishers for their productions, or of buying modern or ancient works, which are best and often only obtainable in New York, London, and Paris.

All charges for the transportation of manuscripts sent to his address must be prepaid; and their writers are requested fully to state their views and wishes.

Orders for works in all languages, in all extant editions, whether published abroad or at home, as well as for pictures by native artists, originals or copies, engravings, and other objects of taste, elegance, or curiosity, will be promptly executed under the personal attention of the subscriber.

For a due performance of these services, reasonable fees and commissions will be charged, according to the time and effort required.

Address PARK BENJAMIN, 135 Green Street, New York

d30 4t

A. B. C.

LIST OF

NEW BOOKS PER LAST STEAMERS.

IMPORTED BY

John Wiley, 161 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF HORACE. The Works of Quintus Horatius Flaccus; illustrated chiefly from the Remains of Ancient Art. With a Life, by the Rev. H. B. Milman. Borders to each page, printed in Colors, and numerous Wood Engravings. 8vo. fancy boards.

A CENTURY OF ORCHIDACEOUS PLANTS, selected from Curtis's Botanical Magazine; consisting of a Hundred of those most worthy of Cultivation. The Descriptions by Sir W. J. Hooker, K.H., &c.; with an Introduction on their Culture, &c., by John C. Lyons, Esq. Illustrated by Colored Plates. Royal 4to. cloth, \$30.

ACHETA DOMESTICA.—EPISODES OF INSECT Life; with fine Steel Engravings, Colored Plates, &c. Plain, \$4 50.

A GATHERING of some of the most pleasant Flowers of Old English Poetry; SONGS, MADRIGALS, and SONNETS, in Borders of colored Ornaments and Vignettes. Bound in a new and curious style, sq. 16mo. \$3 50.

AIDE MEMOIRE TO THE MILITARY SCIENCES. Vol. 2, Pt. 1 (F—M). Edited by Lewis, Jones, Larcon, and De Moleyns. 8vo. boards, \$5.

ALBERT SMITH AND OTHERS.—Gavarni in London: Sketches of Life and Character; with Illustrative Essays by Smith, A. R. Read, Shirley Brooks, J. S. Cogue, and other popular Writers. Royal 8vo. cloth gilt, \$3.

ALBUM (SACRED); containing Illustrations of the Lord's Prayer, the Commandments, Hymns, &c.; with Hymns set to Sacred Music, and Blanks for Filling Up. 4to. fancy boards, \$4.

ALFRED THE GREAT: his Life and Times. By the Rev. J. A. Giles. 8vo. \$3 50.

L'ALLEGRO (MILTON'S).—Illustrated by the Etching Club. Printed from the original edition of 1645. 20 plates. 4to. boards, \$20.

ANGLICANA HIERURGIA; or, Documents and Extracts illustrative of the Ritual of the Church of England after the Reformation. 8vo. cloth, \$3 75.

AN HISTORICAL INQUIRY INTO THE TRUE Principles of Beauty in Art, more especially with reference to Architecture. Numerous wood and steel Engravings, by James Fergusson, Esq., Architect. Royal 8vo. cloth, \$9.

ANNALS OF HORTICULTURE, and Year-Book of Information on Practical Gardening for 1849. With numerous wood engravings, &c. Royal 8vo. cloth, \$4 75.

ANNOTATIONS ON THE APOSTOLICAL EPISTLES. By Rev. T. R. Peile. Vol. 1. 8vo. cloth, \$4 75.

ARCHITECTURE.—Poole's History of Ecclesiastical Architecture in England. 8vo. cloth, \$3 50.

ARCHBISHOP WILBERFORCE ON THE DOCTRINE of the Incarnation in its Relation to Mankind and to the Church. 8vo. cloth, \$3 50.

ART OF PAINTING RESTORED to its Simplest and Surest Principles. Translated from the German of Hundertpfund. Colored plates. 12mo. cloth, \$2 75.

ARTS OF PAINTING.—Ancient Original Treatises on Painting in Oil, Miniature, Mosaic, and on Glass; of Gilding, Dyeing, and the preparation of Colors and Artificial Gems. By Mrs. Merrifield. 2 vols. 8vo. cloth, \$9.

ASTRO-PHILOSOPHER AND METEOROLOGIST. By Wm. Jos. Simmonite. 8vo. half cloth, \$3.

AUSTEN H. LAYARD'S NINEVEH AND ITS REMAINS; with an Account of a Visit to the Chaldean Christians of Kurdistan, and the Yezidis, or Devil Worshipers, and an Inquiry into the Manners and Arts of the Ancient Assyrians. 2 vols. 8vo. cloth, \$11.

BANNISTER'S SURVEY OF THE HOLY LAND; its Geography, History, and Destiny, with Introduction by the Rev. W. Marsh, D.D. Eighth thousand. With Maps and Engravings. 8vo. cloth gilt, \$3 75.

BEE (THE HONEY).—By H. D. Richardson. 12mo. paper, 25 cts.

BENNETT'S CANCEROUS AND CANCROID Growths. With 190 Illustrations drawn by the Author. 8vo. cloth, \$3 50.

BEVAN (SAMUEL).—SAND AND CANVAS; A Narrative of Adventures in Egypt, with a Sojourn among the Artists in Rome. Plates 8vo. cloth, \$3 25.

BOYLE'S OCCASIONAL REFLECTIONS UPON Several Subjects, with a Discourse about such kind of thoughts. 12mo. cloth, \$1 75.

BIRCH (DOCTOR) AND HIS YOUNG FRIENDS. By Mr. M. A. Titmarsh. Sq. 12mo. fancy boards, \$1 50, with 16 Illustrations.

BOHN'S LIBRARY.

Cary's Translation of Plato.
Bianche's Antiquities. Vol. 1.
Miller's Philosophy of History. Vol. 2.
Schlegel's Aesthetic Works.
Standard Library Cyclopædia of Political Knowledge. 3 vols.

BRAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT OF THE MEDICAL Sciences. Vol. 18.

BRITISH ALMANAC AND COMPANION FOR 1849, published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. 12mo. cloth, \$1 12.

BROWNING'S (ROBERT) POEMS. In 2 vols. 12mo., new edition, cloth, \$4 37.

BULL (JOHN) AND HIS WONDERFUL LAMP. A New Reading of an Old Tale. By Homunculus. With 6 Illustrations, colored, designed by the Author. Sm. 4to. \$2 75.

CAMPAIGN IN FRANCE, in the year 1792. Translated from the German of Goethe, by R. Faple. 12mo. cloth, \$1 75.

CATTERMOLE'S GREAT WORK.—A Portfolio of Drawings, containing the following subjects:

- No. 1. Hamilton, of Bothwellhaugh, lying in wait to assassinate the Regent Murray.—*Hist. Scotland.*
2. Weighing a Scruple.—The Sentinel's Temptation.
3. Landscape.—An arrow from an unseen hand has delivered the Knight from a treacherous Ambush.
4. Scene from "The Gaiour."

"Is mightier than my pious prayer."

5. The Dragon-slayer.
6. The departure of the Knight to the combat.
7. The Convent Door.—Distribution of Alms.
8. The Abbot's Apartment.—Reading the Scripture.
9. Salvator Rosa studying amongst the Brigands and Outlaws of the Abruzzi.
10. Wanderers Welcomed.—A Scene of Old English Hospitality.
11. The Monk's Refectory.—Saying Grace.
12. The Dwarf's Treachery.—Secure in the Seneschal's heavy slumber, he conducts the Stranger to the Castle hall.

The above are all originals, and painted by George Cattermole, on stones, from which a number of copies have been struck by the process of Lithotint, mounted on Bristol board in one elephant folio volume.

CATALOGUE OF THE "STOWE HOUSE," Curiosities, Furniture, &c. of the Duke of Buckingham. Priced and annotated, illustrated, 4to. half bound.

CHAMBERS'S ELECTRICITY.—Educational Course, cloth, 25 cents.

CHARLES DICKENS'S HAUNTED MAN AND THE Ghost's Bargain. Illustrated with fine Wood-Cuts. 16mo. cloth gilt, \$1 38.

CHARLES TERRY'S SCENES AND THOUGHTS IN Foreign Lands. 12mo. cl. \$1 75.

CHEEVER'S WANDERINGS OF A PILGRIM in the Shadow of Mont Blanc and the Jungfrau Alps. New edition, 8vo. with fine Steel Engravings and a fancy border to each page. Cloth, \$2 50.

CITIES AND CEMETERIES OF ETRURIA. By George Dennis. Illustrated, in 2 vols. 8vo. \$12.

CLARIDGE.—CHOLERA: its Prevention and Cure by Hydropathy; with Observations on the Treatment of Colic, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, &c. By Captain Claridge. 8vo. paper, 12½ cents.

CLERK OF WORKS AND YOUNG ARCHITECT'S Guide. By W. D. Haskell. With Illustrative Diagrams. 18mo. cl. \$1 25.

COBBOLD'S VOICE FROM THE MOUNT; or, Pastoral Letters upon our Lord's Sermon on the Mount. 12mo. cloth, \$2 25.

CUNDALL (JOSEPH).—On Ornamental Art applied to Ancient and Modern Bookbinding. Illustrated with Specimens. 4to. boards, \$4.

For sale by
J27

JOHN WILEY,
161 Broadway.

AGRICULTURAL WORKS

PUBLISHED BY

JOHN WILEY,

161 Broadway.

I.

DOWNING.—THE FRUITS AND FRUIT TREES OF AMERICA.

Or, the Culture, Propagation, and Management, in the Garden and Orchard, of Fruit Trees generally.

With descriptions of the finest varieties of Fruits, Native and Foreign, cultivated in this country. 12mo. eighth edition, revised, \$1 50 cloth.

"We have never seen the science of Pomology presented in so analysed a form, nor in one more attractive."—*Hunt's Mag.*

"For clearness and perspicuity, this work is unequalled by any extant, evincing an amount of personal experience and extensive research, which nothing but the most careful and close investigation could attain."—*N. E. Farmer.*

"An invaluable vade mecum in the fruit department."—*Chris. Intelligencer.*

II.

DOWNING.—LANDSCAPE GARDENING

The Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening adapted to North America; with a View to the improvement of Country Residences. Comprising Historical Notices and General Principles of the Art, Directions for laying out Grounds and arranging Plantations, the Description and Cultivation of Hardy Trees, decorative accompaniments to the House and Grounds, the formation of pieces of Artificial Water, Flower Gardens, &c.

Second Edition, 8vo. with illustrations, \$3 50, cloth.

"Most instructive and elegant book."—*Boston Adv.*

III.

LOUDON'S GARDENING FOR LADIES, AND COMPANION TO THE FLOWER GARDEN.

By MRS. LOUDON.

From the third London Edition.

Edited by A. J. DOWNING.

12mo. \$1 25, cloth.

IV.

LIEBIG.—AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

Chemistry in its Application to Agriculture and Physiology.

By JUSTUS LIEBIG.

Edited from his MSS., by PLAYFAIR and GREGORY.

From the 4th London Edition. 12mo. 75 cents, paper; or \$1 in cloth.

During a meeting of the "British Association for the Advancement of Science," the duty of preparing a report upon the state of organic chemistry was assigned to the author, and the present work is a part of this report. In its general plan he has followed the system of Sir Humphry Davy, and has embodied a large amount of scientific information upon the subject. A work like the present, embracing so much available information, the result of research and experiment, can hardly fail to be attended with important advantages.

V.

JOHNSTON.—AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

Lectures on the Applications of Chemistry and Geology to Agriculture.

An Appendix,

Containing Suggestions for Experiments in Practical Agriculture.

12mo \$1 25, cloth.

VI.

PARSONS.—THE ROSE;

Its History, Poetry, Culture, and Classification.

WITH TWO LARGE COLORED PLATES, AND OTHER ENGRAVINGS.

1 roy. 8vo. vol. \$1 50, cloth.

"Indeed, this volume is at once agreeable, instructive, and curious—a very pleasant companion to the mere reader, while to the amateur, and the professed cultivator of this most beautiful of Flora's gifts, it will be invaluable."—*Com. Adv.*

"We love the book."—*Union Magazine.*

** An assortment of English and Foreign Agricultural Works constantly on hand.

J27 d

INTERNATIONAL ART-UNION,

289 BROADWAY—UP STAIRS.

Committee of Reference :

WASHINGTON IRVING, Esq.
A. B. DURAND, Esq.
WOODBURY LANGDON, Esq.
S. B. RUGGLES, Esq.

N. P. WILLIS, Esq.
THOMAS MELRATH, Esq.
DAVID GRAHAM, Esq.
ROBERT RAY, Esq.

REGIS DE TROBRIAND, Esq.
GEORGE FREDERICK JONES, Esq.
SIDNEY BROOKS, Esq.

GENERAL PLAN.

The International Art-Union is established in the city of New York for the promotion of the taste for the Fine Arts, in the United States of America, by introducing through the means of a perpetual Free Gallery, the *chefs-d'œuvre* of the European Schools of Art. Its object is to furnish the Student of Art with Paintings worthy to become his models, and to promote a general public taste.

To give to all the friends of the Fine Arts in the United States an opportunity of participating in the establishment of such an institution, the managers have adopted the following plan :

- The annual subscription of membership is five dollars, which entitles the subscriber to all its privileges.
- The funds thus obtained (after being charged with the absolute expenses) will be devoted as follows :—
1. To the production of a magnificent engraving in the highest style of art, of which every member receives one copy, which will be delivered in the order of his subscription. This Print will at least be equal in value to his subscription of five dollars.
2. To the purchase of works of Art (Paintings, Drawings, Pastels, Statuary, &c., &c.), of the highest class. These works, selected with the greatest care, will be annually distributed by lot to the subscribers, in the same manner as in the German, American, English, and Scotch Art-Unions.
3. A sufficient sum will annually be set apart for the purpose of sending one American Student to Europe for a term of two years, at the expense of the International Art-Union. The Student to be selected by a committee of disinterested and competent persons. Students of Art from any part of the Union, may participate in the public exposition which will take place annually, in the city of New York, from which the selection will be made for the term of study abroad.
4. To the purchase of valuable National Publications, which will also be distributed by lot to the subscribers. These works will illustrate the History or the Scenery of the United States. Thus it will be seen that every subscriber not only receives a magnificent Engraving, worth the full amount of his subscription, but also stands a chance to draw one of the most splendid and valuable *Original Paintings* of the European Schools of Art.
5. The Free Gallery of the International Art-Union will be open to the public every day except on Sundays.
6. Subscriptions may be sent by mail (inclosing cash and postage paid), directed to the Managers of the International Art-Union, who will immediately forward a Certificate of Membership.
7. The International Art-Union will publish at the end of each year, a full report of the transactions of the Institution, of which each member shall receive one copy.
8. The annual Engraving or works of Art will be forwarded to the members at their own risk.
9. Honorary Secretaries will be appointed in every city in the Union. They will receive subscriptions and deliver to subscribers the various works of Art.
10. The Perpetual Free Gallery of the International Art-Union will be constantly supplied with an extensive collection of Pictures by the most celebrated masters of modern Europe, and is intended to extend and ripen the rapidly growing taste for the Fine Arts in the United States.
11. The First Annual Distribution will take place December 10th, 1849.
12. Subscribers for 1849 will receive a copy of the splendid Mezzotint Engraving by Allais of Paris, "The Prayer," after the original picture by Dubufe. A proof copy may be seen at the rooms of the International Art-Union.

New York, December, 1848.

GOUPIL, VIBERT & Co., MANAGERS.

CATALOGUE OF PAINTINGS AND WORKS OF ART,

Forming a Part of the International Art-Union.

. Each Painting is Numbered to correspond with the No. in the Catalogue.

PASTELS.—BY BROCHART.—These exquisite and dazzling delineations of female beauty, enhanced by all the charms of archness of expression and the most unique and gorgeous costumes, are a species of picture not produced since the last century but by this artist, and which are possessed by no public exhibition in America excepting that of the International Art-Union. The process by which such surpassing brilliancy of coloring, grace, and softness of effect were produced, was for a long time lost to the Arts. The drawings are made with colored crayons, laid upon parchment, and rubbed in with the finger. This produces results inconceivably beautiful, and of which no adequate idea can be conveyed by words.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| No. 1 The Captive | Crayon. |
| 2 A Sweet Kiss | do |
| 3 The Little Prisoner | do |
| 4 The Canary Bird | do |
| 5 The Tame Pigeon | do |
| 6 The Two Sisters | do |
| 7 The Branch of Hawthorn | do |
| 8 The Breakfast | do |
| 9 A Favorite Cat | do |

COMPTE-CALIX.—10 Pope Pius IX.

COURT.—Court is one of the most distinguished painters of female loveliness of the modern French School. Nearly all his paintings have been engraved and are known throughout the world. Some of his large historical paintings are at the Gallery of the Luxembourg, and are considered amongst the finest in that style.

- 11 Fleur de Marie.
- 12 Blonde and Brunette (the Seraglio window).
- 13 La Belle des Belles!

COENES.—14 The Dead Christ, pencil drawing after the original picture by Ary Scheffer.

PAUL DELAROCHE.—This great Artist was born in 1797 in Paris, and was a scholar of Baron Gros. His works are too well known to require any special notice. Every mark of his brush is precious as gold, and France may justly be proud of Delarocche, the greatest historical painter in the world. His new painting of "Napoleon crossing the Alps," exhibited at the National Academy of Design, in New York, is regarded as a master-piece by Artists and Amateurs. The painting, by Delarocche, at the International Art-Union represents the

15 Head of our Saviour.

E. DUBUFE.—16 The Prayer, engraved by Allais, of Paris.

. Every Subscriber in the International Art-Union will receive a copy of this splendid print.

GIRARDET.—17 A Mussulman Family at the Tomb of their Son.

GRONLAND.—Until one has seen the delicious mock Flowers and Fruits that ripen under the sunny pencil of Gronland, he can scarcely form an idea of the beautiful truth to nature residing in the painter's pencil.

- 18 The Bride's Bouquet.
- 19 The Maid's Bouquet.
- 20 A Fruit Piece.

GUST.—21 The Mantilla.

LANDELLE.—Landelle is an honored name among the young painters. His beauties possess not merely the attractions of material charms, but the fascination of an intense sentiment plays over them and lights them up. "To-day" and "To-morrow," companion-pieces, are noble pictures, not less valuable for their artistic merit than for the moral lesson they convey. Landelle will be one of the greatest painters of the age.

- 22 Joy ! (To-day.)
- 23 Sorrow ! (To-morrow.)
- 24 The Star of Seville.
- 25 Elegy.
- 26 Idyl.

MARON.—27 Crossing the River.

MENU-ALOPHE.—28 La Siesta (after Winterhalter).

MOZIN.—29 Marine Piece, large size.

- 30 Do do small size.
- 31 Do do do.

MULLER.—Müller is justly celebrated for the sweetness and delicacy of his flesh tints, the purity of his taste, and the boldness yet truth of his drawing.

- 32 The Goddess Liberty.
- 33 Zuleika (crayon drawing).

ARY SCHEFFER.—This most distinguished of modern religious painters was born in Holland in 1795. After the death of his father, the widow went with her three sons,

Ary, Arnold, and Henry, to Paris. Ary was then fourteen years of age, and in his youth had given many evidences of his talent for the arts. When only eleven years of age he had painted a picture, the figures of the size of life, of Hannibal receiving the Head of Asdrubal. This painting, which was exhibited at Amsterdam, created a great deal of excitement, when it was known as the work of a child. Guerin was his teacher in Paris, and some of his earlier works remind us of the style of his master. Scheffer has been called with great truth and propriety, the poet of the painters and the painter for poets. His last work, The Judgment of Christ, a companion to Christus Consolator, is expected shortly in this country, having been purchased by the International Art-Union. At the rooms of this Institution, also, may be seen engravings of all his principal works.

Scheffer is universally conceded to be one of the greatest of modern painters. Severe, spiritual, grand, simple—he possesses the most wonderful power over the heart, and the pathos and force of his ideas enchain the attention and excite the soul with holy passion. His world-renowned painting of "Christus Consolator" finds an equal in the following late production of his chary pencil :—

34 The Dead Christ.

The Holy Women are weeping over the dead body of Christ; while Mary, his mother, embraces him for the last time.

. A highly-finished line engraving of this picture, by Joseph Kelley, Esq., will be ready soon.

SCHLESINGER.—35 Meditating Vengeance.

SCHLOEPKE.—36 Louis Philippe and his Sons, the Dukes of Orleans and of Anjoule, Prince de Joinville, and the Dukes of Nemours and of Montpensier, departing from the Palace of Versailles.

This is a water-color drawing after the large painting by Horace Vernet.

WALDMULLER.—Waldmüller, for infinite variety and individuality of conception, has few equals among modern painters.

41 Children leaving School.

LECONTE.—42 The French Revolution (February, 1848).

REGIS DE TROBRIAND.—43 General View of Niagara Falls. 397 ff

LITERATURE FRANÇAISE, IMPORTED BY G. P. PUTNAM.

IMPORTANT & VALUABLE WORKS FOR PUBLIC & COLLEGE LIBRARIES.

* THE following Choice Collection of FRENCH BOOKS, Imported by the Hermann and Havre Packets, was selected by Mr. PUTNAM during a visit to Paris in November, and includes the Best and Cheapest Editions now to be obtained in France.

ART DE VERIFIER LES DATES DES

faits historiques, des inscriptions, des chroniques et autres anciens monuments; ouvrage commencé par les bénédictins de la congrégation de Saint Maur. En avant Jésus Christ jusqu'à nos jours; avec les tables 41 vols. in 8, \$40.

BIOGRAPHIE UNIVERSELLE, ANCIENNE

et Moderne, ou histoire, par ordre alphabétique, de la vie publique et privée de tous les hommes qui se sont fait remarquer pour leurs écrits, leurs actions, leurs talents, leurs vertus, ou leurs crimes; ouvrage rédigé par une société de gens de lettres et de savants; avec la continuation. 81 vol. in 8, demi veau, \$175. Paris.

BRUCKER. HISTORIA CRITICA PHILOSOPHIE.

4 vols. 4to. demi veau, \$18. Lips. 1742-67.

COMPTES RENDUS HEBDOMADAIRES

des Séances de L'ACADEMIE des Sciences: publiés par MM. Arago et Howrens. La collection commence le 1er août 1835—jusqu'en an 1847. 25 vols. 4to. demi maroquin, \$75.

DEMACY.—SCIENCE DES ARMOIRIES.

Royal 4to. colored, \$30.

DUHAMEL.—TRAITE DES ARBRES

fruitiers—Contenant leurs figures, etc. 2 vols. 4to. veau, \$12. Paris, 1768.

ENCYCLOPEDIE METHODIQUE—Re-

pertoire universel de tout ce que l'esprit humain a recueilli de connaissances dans les temps anciens et modernes, divisée par ordre de matières, par une société de gens de lettres. 164 vols. avec 6,439 planches, \$350, au lieu de 4,306 francs.

LAPLACE (LE MARQUIS DE); Œuvres.

7 vols. in 4to. papier veau, \$30.

MEMOIRES DE L'INSTITUT NATIONAL

DES SCIENCES ET DES ARTS—

Sciences Physiques et Mathématiques, 14 vol.

Littérature et Beaux Arts, 5 v.

Sciences Morales et Politiques, 5 v.

Base du Systeme Métrique, 3 v.

Savants Etrangers, vols. 1 and 2.

Académies des Sciences, 21 vols.

Mémoires présentés par divers savants, 1e série, 2 vols.

Do. 2d série, 9 vols.

Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, 13 vols.

Do. Savants Etrangers, 1 vol.

Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques, 2d série, 5 vols.

Notices et Extraits des Manuscrits de la Bibl. du roi, 14 vols.

In all 96 volumes quarto, handsomely bound, half red morocco, \$350.

VICTOIRES, CONQUETES, DESAS-

tres, Revers et Guerres civiles des français de 1792 à 1845; par une société de militaires et de gens de lettres, avec cartes et planches. 27 vols. in 8, \$25.

Paris, 1817—1823.

VOLTAIRE.—ŒUVRES COMPLETES:

édition de Kehl. 70 vols. grand in 8, demi chagrin, \$75.

1785-89.

WAILLY.—ELEMENS DE PALEOGRAPHIE.

3 vols. folio, \$16.

* A splendid work, published by the French Government.

Choice Library Editions, in Handsome and Substantial Bindings.

BALZAC.—Œuvres complètes; édition de

luxe, ornée de vignettes par Gavarny, Tony Johannot, etc. 10 vols. in 8vo, demi veau, \$35. Paris, 1842.

BARANTE (DE) Histoire des ducs de

Bourgoigne, de la Maison de Valois, 1364-1477; ornée de 110 gravures sur bois, papier de Chine, et de 16 cartes géographiques, 12 vols. in 8, demi maroquin, \$34. Paris, 1837.

BAYLE.—Dictionnaire Historique et Critique;

nouvelle édition augmentée de notes, extraits de Chausépé, Joly, Lamoune, L. J. Leclerc, etc. etc. 10 vol. in 8, demi veau, \$44. Paris, 1820.

BIBLE (LA SAINTE) en latin et en

français, trad. de le Maître de Sacy, suivie d'un dictionnaire étymologique, géographique, et archéologique. Avec 64 vignettes d'après les dessins de Deveria. 13 vol. grand in 8, demi maroquin, \$40. Paris, 1823-34.

BOILEAU-DESPREUX.—Œuvres complètes,

avec des Notes historiques et littéraires, par M. Amar, avec portrait. 4 vol. in 8, demi maroquin, \$10.

—Œuvres complètes, avec des Notes

historiques et littéraires, et des recherches sur sa vie, sa famille et ses ouvrages, par M. Berriat-Saint-Prix, avec portrait, facsimile, etc. 4 vol. in 8, demi veau, \$7 50. Paris, 1837.

BOSSUET.—Œuvres complètes; portrait.

12 vol. grand in 8, demi veau \$30. Paris, 1836.

—Discours sur l'histoire universelle,

précédé d'une notice littéraire, par M. Tissot; illustrée par 12 gravures sur acier du plus beau style, d'après Murillo, Tony Johannot, H. Rigaud, etc. 2 magnifiques vol. grand in 8, demi maroquin, \$15. Paris.

BUFFON.—Œuvres complètes mises en

ordre et précédées d'une notice historique, par M. A. Richard; suivies de deux volumes sur le progrès des sciences physiques et naturelles, depuis la mort de Buffon, par M. Le Baron Cuvier; avec 200 planches. 34 vol. grand in 8, demi veau, \$50. Paris, 1827.

CHATEAUBRIAND.—Œuvres complètes;

magnifique édition illustrée, avec plus de 90 gravures. 36 vol. grand in 8, demi maroquin, \$75. Paris, 1827.

CORNEILLE (P.)—Œuvres complètes,

avec les commentaires de Voltaire, avec portrait et gravures. 12 vol. in 8, demi maroquin, \$24. Paris, 1817.

—Chefs-d'œuvre, avec une histoire

abrégée du théâtre français, une biographie de l'auteur, et un choix de notes de divers commentateurs, par M. D. Sancier. Gravures, 1 vol. in 8, \$1 75. Tours, 1846.

DUCOIN-GIRARDIN.—Entretiens sur la

physique et ses applications les plus curieuses; ornée de 2 portraits. 1 vol. in 8, \$1 75.

ENCYCLOPEDIE DES GENS DU

Monde: Répertoire universel des sciences, des lettres, et des arts, avec des notices sur les principales familles historiques et sur les principaux personnages, morts et vivants, par une société de savants. 22 vol. in 8, demi maroquin, \$65. Paris, 1833.

ESQUIROS (ALPHONSE).—Histoire des

Montagnards; avec portraits et gravures sur acier. 2 vol. in 8, demi maroquin, \$3 50.

EYSENACH (G.)—Histoire du Blason et

science des Armoiries. Planches, 1 vol. 8, \$2. Tours, 1848.

FLORIAN.—Œuvres complètes; nouvelle

édition, ornée d'un portrait, et de 42 gravures. 13 vol. in 8, demi veau, \$18. Paris, 1823.

FENELON.—Œuvres complètes, précédées

d'une notice sur sa vie et sur ses écrits; avec portrait. 12 vol. in 8, demi veau, \$20. Paris, 1826.

FRANCAIS PEINTS PAR EUX-MEMES

(les) Encyclopédie morale de la France au XIX. siècle, par toutes les sommités littéraires de l'époque; dessins par MM. Gavarny, Grandville, Tony Johannot, etc. 8 vol. grand in 8—illustrées, gravures coloriées, \$24. Paris, 1841.

GAVARNY.—Œuvres choisies, revues, cor-

rigées et nouvellement classées par l'auteur—Études de mœurs contemporaines; avec des notices en tête de chaque série, par MM. Gautier, Barthet, De Soubiran. 4 vol. in 2, 8vo, demi maroquin, \$17. Paris, 1847.

JARDIN DES PLANTS.—Description com-

plète, historique et pittoresque de la Ménagerie, des serres, des galeries d'anatomie, de minéralogie, de géologie, de zoologie, et du cabinet d'histoire naturelle; par MM. P. Bernard, L. Couailhac, Gervais, Emm. C. Maout—Illustré de figures d'animaux, d'oiseaux et de reptiles, dessins dans le texte, vues du jardin gravées sur acier, planches d'animaux et de fleurs coloriées à l'aquarelle, portraits, etc. 2 magnifiques vol. grand in 8, demi maroquin, \$16. Paris, 1842-43.

LA FONTAINE (JEAN DE) ŒUVRES

complètes, mises en ordre, accompagnées de notes et augmentées de plusieurs pièces inédites et de variantes, par M. Walckenaër, avec portrait. 6 vols. grand in 8, veau, \$12. Paris, 1822.

—Le même ouvrage, demi veau, \$10 50.

Paris, 1822.

LA FONTAINE.—Œuvres complètes avec

les notes de tous les commentateurs, et des notices historiques en tête de chaque ouvrage; avec portraits et gravures. 6 vol. in 8, demi veau, \$12. Paris, 1826.

LAMARTINE (ALPHONSE DE) ŒU-

vres complètes; nouvelle édition illustrée, ornée du portrait, de 30 vignettes, vues ou portraits gravés sur acier d'après les dessins de MM. Alfred et Tony Johannot, de 500 Vignettes, cuils-de-lampe, fleurons, gravures sur bois; de titres graves avec grandes vignettes, et la musique de plusieurs pièces. 21 vol. in 8—demi maroquin, \$55. Paris, 1839-1848.

LAHARPE.—Abrégé de l'histoire générale

des voyages, contenant ce qu'il y a de plus remarquable, de plus utile et de mieux avéré dans les pays où les voyageurs ont pénétré, les mœurs des habitants, la religion, les usages, arts et sciences, commerce et manufactures—ornée de 24 gravures et d'un bel atlas in folio. 24 vol. grand in 8, demi maroquin, \$30. Paris, 1825.

LA HARPE.—Lycée ou Cours de Litté-

rature, ancienne et moderne—Philosophie du dix-huitième siècle. 16 vol. grand in 8, demi veau, \$16. Paris, 1825.

LAVALLÉE (THEOPHILE) HISTOIRE

des Français, depuis le temps des Gaulois jusqu'en 1830. 5e édition, illustrée de 80 gravures sur acier. 2 vol. grand in 8, demi maroquin, \$15.

gravures sur acier. 2 vol. grand in 8, demi maroquin, \$15. Paris, 1847.

LE MONDE.—Histoire de tous les peuples.

Grèce et Italie, France, Allemagne, Prusse, etc., Russie, Pologne, etc., Terre-Sainte, Angleterre, Chine, Amérique et Océanie, Espagne. 10 vol. in 8, demi veau, \$15. Paris, 1844-46.

MOLIERE.—Œuvres, avec des remarques

grammaticales; des avertissements et des observations sur chaque pièce par M. Bret. 6 vol. in 8, \$15. Paris, 1773.

"De toutes les éditions des œuvres de Molière avec les notes de Bret, celle-ci est la plus belle et la plus recherchée."

—Bret.

MOLIERE.—Œuvres complètes, avec des

remarques grammaticales, des avertissements et des observations sur chaque pièce, par Bret; précédées de la vie de Molière, par Voltaire, et de son éloge par Chamfort; avec planches. 6 vols. grand in 8, demi veau, \$30. Paris, 1821.

MOLIERE.—Œuvres complètes, avec les

notes de tous les commentateurs; édition publiée par L. Aime-Martin, ornée de 18 gravures et d'un portrait, d'après les dessins de Desnoes. 8 vol. in 8, veau, \$27 50.

—Le même ouvrage, demi veau, \$22.

Paris, 1824.

MICHAUD.—Histoire des croisades, 6e

édition, revue, corrigée et augmentée par M. Poujoulat, ornée de 14 vignettes sur acier et de 3 cartes des différents itinéraires des croisades. 6 vol. in 8, demi veau, \$14. Paris, 1841.

MIRABEAU.—Œuvres, précédées d'une

notice sur sa vie et ses ouvrages par M. Méhillon. 8 vol. in 8, demi veau, \$12. Paris, 1834.

NODIER (Charles) Contes Choisis: Tri-

by—La Fée aux Miettes—Le Songe d'or—Baptiste Montauban—La Tombe de l'homme mort. Edition illustrée de jolies vignettes. 1 vol. grand in 8, demi maroquin, \$6. Paris, 1846.

—Le même ouvrage, broché, \$

POUJOLAT.—Histoire de la Révolution

Française, gravures sur acier. 2 vol. in 8, demi veau, \$3 50. Tours, 1848.

RABELAIS.—Œuvres, édition variorum,

augmentée de pièces inédites, de songes drolatiques de Pantagruel, ouvrage posthume, avec l'explication en regard; des remarques de Le Duchat, de Bernier, de Le Moitteux, de l'abbé de Marcy, de Voltaire, de Ginguené, etc.; et d'un nouveau commentaire historique et philologique, par Esmanagart et Elot Johannenu, avec 10 vignettes, 2 portraits, 120 figures grotesques, etc. 9 vols. in 8, demi veau, \$18. Paris, 1823.

RACINE (J.)—Œuvres choisies avec la

vie de l'auteur et des notes de tous les commentateurs, par M. D. Sancier, gravures. 1 vol. in 8, maroquin, \$1 75. Tours, 1847.

ROUSSEAU (J. B.)—Œuvres complètes,

avec une commentaire historique et littéraire, précédé d'un nouvel essai sur la vie et les écrits de l'auteur; avec portrait. Rare. 5 vols. in 8, demi veau, \$11. Paris, 1820.

ROUSSEAU (J. J.)—Œuvres complètes,

avec des éclaircissements et des notes historiques par P. R. Auguis. 27 vols. grand in 8, demi veau, \$40. Paris, 1824-1825.

—Le même ouvrage, demi veau, \$32.

ROUSSEAU (J. J.)—La Nouvelle Héloïse,

édition illustrée par MM. Tony Johannot, E. Hattier, Lepoitevin, Girardet, Guerin, de 250 beaux dessins, dont 25 à 30 tirés sur papier de Chine, et d'un superbe frontispice avec portrait. 3 vol. grand in 8, demi maroquin, \$12. Paris, 1845.

—Le même ouvrage broché, \$6 50.

ROUSSEAU.—Les Confessions. Edition

illustrée par Tony Johannot, Baron, Girardet, de 25 magnifiques vignettes. 1 vol. grand in 8, demi maroquin, \$6. Paris, 1845.

—Le même ouvrage broché, \$4.

SAINT SIMON (le duc de).—Mémoires

complets et authentiques sur le siècle de Louis XIV. et la régence, publiés sur le manuscrit original entièrement écrit de la main de l'auteur, par le marquis de Saint Simon; nouvelle édition, revue et corrigée; avec 38 portraits. 40 vol. in 39, demi veau, \$25. Paris, 1840.

SAINT EDMÉ.—Répertoire générale des

causes célèbres anciennes et modernes. 15 vol. in 8, demi veau, \$16. Paris, 1834.

SEVIGNE (Mad. de).—Lettres à sa famille

et à ses amis, augmentée de plusieurs lettres inédites, des 105 lettres publiées en 1814, des notes et notices de Gronvelle, et des réflexions de l'abbé de Vauxcelles; précédées d'une nouvelle notice biographique sur Mme. de Sévigné, accompagnées de notes géographiques et historiques, par M. Gault de Saint Germain. 25 portraits avant la lettre, de-sines par Deveria. 12 vols. in 8, veau, \$30. Paris, 1823.

SISMONDI (Simonde de).—Histoire des

Republiques Italiennes du moyen âge; nouvelle édition, ornée de belles gravures sur acier. 10 vol. in 8, demi veau \$18. Paris, 1840.

SISMONDI (Simonde de) Histoire des

Français. 31 vols. in 8, demi veau, \$70. Paris, 1821-1843.

THIERRY (Augustin) Histoire de la con-

quête de l'Angleterre par les Normands, avec Atlas et gravures. Lettres sur l'histoire de France. Dix ans d'études historiques. Recits des temps Mérovingiens. 8 vol. in 8, et Atlas, demi veau, \$20. Paris, 1836-1842.

THIERS.—Histoire de la Révolution Fran-

çaise. 9e édition, ornée de 50 nouvelles vignettes, gravées sur acier par Burdet, d'après les dessins de Raffet. 10 vol. in 8, demi veau, \$16. Paris, 1839.

TRESSAN (le Comte de) Œuvres com-

plètes, précédées d'une notice sur sa vie et ses ouvrages par M. Campenon, édition revue et corrigée, et accompagnée de notes. 16 gravures. 10 vol. in 8, veau \$15. Paris, 1823-23.

VOLNEY.—Œuvres complètes, précédées

d'une notice sur sa vie et ses écrits par Adolphe Bossange. 8 vol. in 8, half veau, avec portrait, gravures et cartes, \$12. Paris, 1825.

VEUILLOT.—Les pèlerinages de suisse,

gravures. 1 vol. in 8, maroquin, \$1 75. Tours, 1845.

VILLEMAIN.—Cours de Littérature Fran-

çaise. Tableau de la littérature au moyen âge. Etudes d'histoire moderne. Etudes de littérature. Discours et Mélanges. 8 vol. in 8, demi maroquin, \$20. Paris, 1846.

G. P. PUTNAM'S FRENCH IMPORTATIONS (CONTINUED).

Very neatly printed in 12mo. Vols. Price 87½ cts. and \$1 per volume, paper; or neatly half bound morocco, \$1 50 and \$1 75.

Bibliothèque (Charpentier).

Vieux auteurs français.

LE ROI LOUIS XI.—Cent Nouvelles nouvelles.	2 vol.
RABELAIS.—Œuvres complètes.	1 vol.
MALHERBE.—Edition d'Andre Chenier.	1 vol.
SATYRE MENIPPEE.—Edition Ch. Labitte.	1 vol.

Classiques des 17^e et 18^e siècles.

J. RACINE.—Œuvres.	1 vol.
— Theatre.	1 vol.
LA FONTAINE.—Fables.	1 vol.
LA BRUYERE.—Caractères.	1 vol.
PASCAL.—Pensées.	1 vol.
BOSSUET.—Discours sur l'histoire universelle.	1 vol.
— Histoire des variétés.	3 vol.
— Elevations sur les mystères.	1 vol.
— Méditations sur l'évangile.	1 vol.
VOLTAIRE.—Siècle de Louis XIV.	1 vol.
MME DE SEVIGNE.—Lettres complètes.	6 vol.
LE SAGE.—Gil Blas.	1 vol.
L'ABBE PREVOST.—Manon Lescaut.	1 vol.
J.-J. ROUSSEAU.—Confessions.	1 vol.
— Nouvelle Héloïse.	1 vol.
— Emile, de l'éducation.	1 vol.
ANDRE CHENIER.—Poesies complètes.	1 vol.

Auteurs contemporains.

MME DE STAEL.—Corinne.	1 vol.
— De l'Allemagne.	1 vol.
— Delphine.	1 vol.
— De la littérature.	1 vol.
— Révolution française.	1 vol.
— Mémoires (dix ans d'exil), etc.	1 vol.
VICTOR HUGO.—Notre-Dame de Paris.	2 vol.
— Hans d'Islande.	1 vol.
— Dernier jour d'un Condamné.	1 vol.
— Bug Jargal.	1 vol.
— Odes et Ballades.	2 vol.
— Orientales.	1 vol.
— Feuilles d'Automne.	1 vol.
— Chants du Crépuscule.	1 vol.
— Voix intérieures.	1 vol.
— Les Rayons et les Ombres.	1 vol.
— Théâtre, nouvelle édition.	2 vol.
— Cromwell, drame.	1 vol.
— Littérature et philosophie.	1 vol.
C. DELAVIGNE.—Œuvres dramatiques.	3 vol.
— Messénienne et poésies diverses.	1 vol.
ALFRED D. VIGNY.—Cinq-Mars.	1 vol.
— Stello.	1 vol.
— Nouvelles.	1 vol.
— Théâtre.	1 vol.
— Poesies complètes.	1 vol.
ALF. DE MUSSET.—Poesies complètes.	1 vol.
— Comédies et Proverbes.	1 vol.
— Confession d'un Enfant du siècle.	1 vol.
— Nouvelles.	1 vol.
P. MERIMEE.—Chronique de Charles IX., etc., etc.	1 vol.
— Colomba, la Mosaique, etc., etc.	1 vol.
— Théâtre de Clara Gazul, etc., etc.	1 vol.
CHARLES NODIER.—Romans.	1 vol.
— Contes.	1 vol.
— Nouvelles.	1 vol.
— Souvenirs de la Révolution.	1 vol.
H. DE BALZAC.—Physiologie du mariage.	1 vol.
— Scènes de la vie privée.	2 vol.
— Scènes de la vie de province.	2 vol.
— Scènes de la vie parisienne.	2 vol.
— Eugénie Grandet.	1 vol.
— Le Médecin de campagne.	1 vol.
— La Peau de chagrin.	1 vol.
— Le Père Goriot.	1 vol.
— La Recherche de l'Absolu.	1 vol.
— Le Lis dans la Vallée.	1 vol.
— Histoire des Treize.	1 vol.
— César Birotteau.	1 vol.
— Louis Lambert, Soraphita.	1 vol.
SAINT-BEUVE.—Poesies complètes.	1 vol.
— Volupté.	1 vol.
— Poesie française au seizième siècle.	1 vol.
AIME MARTIN.—Education des mères de famille.	1 vol.
— Lettres à Sophie sur la physiologie, etc.	1 vol.
X. DE MAISTRE.—Œuvres complètes.	1 vol.
J. DE MAISTRE.—Du Pape.	1 vol.
BENJ. CONSTANT.—Adolphe.	1 vol.
DE SENANCOUR.—Obermann.	1 vol.
GUIZOT.—Essai sur l'histoire de France.	1 vol.
TH. LAVALLEE.—Histoire des Français.	4 vol.
CAPEFIGUE.—Histoire de la Restauration.	4 vol.
— La Ligue et Henri IV.	1 vol.
— Hugues Capet.	2 vol.
— Philippe d'Orléans.	1 vol.
— Richelieu et Mazarin.	2 vol.
— Louis XIV.	2 vol.
— La Réforme et la Ligue.	1 vol.
— Histoire de Philippe-Auguste.	2 vol.
DE BARANTE.—Tableau de la littérature.	1 vol.
MME. DE REMUSAT.—Education des femmes.	1 vol.
S. MARC-GIRARDIN.—Cours de littérature dramatique.	1 vol.
BRILLAT-SAVARIN.—Physiologie du Goût.	1 vol.
E.-J. DELECLUZE.—Romans, contes, etc.	1 vol.

TOPFFER.—Nouvelles genevoises.	1 vol.
M.-J. CHENIER.—Œuvres choisies.	1 vol.
MME D.-VALMORE.—Poesies, avec notice par S.-Beuve.	1 vol.
MILLEVOYE.—Poesies, avec notice.	1 vol.
ANT. DE LATOUR.—Poesies complètes.	1 vol.
HENRI BLAZE.—Poesies complètes.	1 vol.
MME DE GIRARDIN.—Poesies complètes.	1 vol.
— Lettres parisiennes.	1 vol.
MME DE SOUZA.—Romans choisis.	1 vol.
GRAVIERE.—Guerres Maritimes.	3 vol.
BOILEAU-DESPREUX.—Œuvres Poétiques.	1 vol.
DE RETZ (CARD.)—Mémoires.	2 vol.
VICE.—Science Nouvelle.	1 vol.
BOUSSET.—Système Physique et Moral de la Femme.	1 vol.

Philosophes du 17^e siècle.

DESCARTES.—Œuvres, édition Jules Simon.	1 vol.
MALEBRANCHE.—Œuvres, édition Jules Simon.	2 vol.
LEIBNIZ.—Œuvres, édition Amedee Jacques.	2 vol.
BACON.—Œuvres, édition Francis Riaux.	2 vol.
SPINOZA.—Œuvres, traduites par Saisset.	2 vol.
BOSSUET.—Œuvres philosoph., ed. J. Simon.	1 vol.
FENELON.—Œuvres philosoph., ed. A. Jacques.	1 vol.
BUFFIER.—Œuvres philosoph., ed. F. Bouillier.	1 vol.
LE PERE ANDRE.—Œuvres philosoph., ed. V. Cousin.	1 vol.
EULER.—Lettres à une princesse, ed. Saisset.	1 vol.
ARNAULD.—Œuvres philosoph., ed. J. Simon.	1 vol.
CLARKE.—Œuvres philosoph., ed. Jacques.	1 vol.

Chefs d'œuvre de la Littérature Française (Didot).

40 volumes grand in-18, format Anglais avec Portraits, Notices et Commentaires.

Price, 75 cts. the volume, or half morocco, \$1 50.

Première Série destinée à toutes les bibliothèques.—45 volumes.

POETES.

MALHERBE, J. B. ROUSSEAU, LEBRUN,	1 vol.
LA FONTAINE,	1 vol.
CORNEILLE,	2 vol.
RACINE, Théâtre complet,	1 vol.
BOILEAU,	1 vol.
MOLIERE,	2 vol.
REGNARD,	1 vol.
VOLTAIRE, Henriade et poésies,	1 vol.
— Théâtre,	1 vol.

PROSATEURS.

PASCAL ET NICOLE, Pensées,	1 vol.
— Provinciales,	1 vol.
FENELON, Télémaque et Fables,	1 vol.
— Education des filles, dialogues, etc.,	1 vol.
— Traité de l'existence de Dieu, etc.,	1 vol.
BOSSUET, Oraisons funèbres et choix de Flechier	1 vol.
— et Mascarion,	1 vol.
— Histoire universelle,	1 vol.
— Sermons,	1 vol.
MASSILLON, Petit Carême, etc.,	1 vol.
LA BRUYERE ET THEOPHRASTE,	1 vol.
MONTESQUIEU, Esprit des lois—Commentaires	1 vol.
— Grandeur des Romains,	1 vol.
LE SAGE, Gil Blas,	1 vol.
SEVIGNE, Nouveau choix très complet,	1 vol.
ROLLIN, Traité des études,	3 vol.
VOLTAIRE, Siècle de Louis XIV.	1 vol.
— Charles XII, etc.,	1 vol.
BUFFON, Histoire des Animaux,	1 vol.
— Epoque de la nature, etc.,	1 vol.
BERNARDIN DE SAINT-PIERRE, Paul et Vir-	1 vol.
— ginie, et autres écrits,	1 vol.
— Etudes de la nature,	1 vol.
FLORIAN, *Fables, etc.,	1 vol.
CHATEAUBRIAND, Atala, René, etc., et Voyage	1 vol.
— en Amérique,	1 vol.
— Genie du christianisme,	1 vol.
— Martyrs,	1 vol.
— Natchez,	1 vol.
— Itinéraire à Jérusalem, etc.,	2 vol.
— Etudes historiques,	1 vol.
— Analyse de l'histoire de France,	1 vol.
— Les quatre Stuart et Mélanges,	1 vol.

Second Série.—25 volumes en vente.

*RONSARD, REGNIER, MAROT,	1 vol.
CHEFS D'OEUVRE TRAGIQUES, Rotrou, etc.,	2 vol.
*CHEFS D'OEUVRE COMIQUES,	3 vol.
ROUSSEAU, Nouvelle Héloïse,	1 vol.
— Emile,	1 vol.
— Confessions,	1 vol.
HAMILTON, *Mémoires du ch. v. de Grammont,	1 vol.
— etc.,	1 vol.
COURIER, Pamphlets, Daphnie et Chloe,	1 vol.
DE STAEL, Corinne,	1 vol.
— De l'Allemagne,	1 vol.
BEAUMARCHAIS, Theatre,	1 vol.

Petits chefs d'œuvre historiques,	2 vol.
SCRIBE, son Theatre,	5 vol.

CHEFS D'OEUVRE ETRANGERS.

DANTE,	1 vol.
TASSE,	1 vol.
*ARIOSTE,	2 vol.
*BOCCACE, li Decameron,	2 vol.

Les articles marqués d'un astérisque sont sous presse.

Other Paris editions in 12mo.

Price 75 cents to \$1 per vol., or in half morocco, 62 cents to 75 cents extra.

AZAIS.—Des Compensations dans les destins humains.—12mo, 75cts.	
BIOGRAPHIE.—Impartiale des Représentants du peuple.—12mo, broché, \$1 75. Paris, 1848.	
BOSSUET.—Chefs d'Œuvre, 12mo, \$1 00.	
CABET.—Voyage en Icarie, Paris, 1848. 12mo, \$1 00.	
COMMINES.—Mémoires de, 1 vol.	
CABANIS.—Rapports du physique et du moral de l'homme, \$1 00.	
COUSIN (VICTOR).—Cours de Hist. Philosophie Moderne, 8 vols. \$2.	
— Fragments Philosophiques, 4 vols. \$4.	
— Fragments de Philos. Cartésienne, 1 vol. \$1.	
DEPPING.—Histoire des expéditions maritimes des Normands, 12mo, \$1 00.	
DUMAS.—Les Trois Mousquetaires, 2 vols.	
— Vingt ans après, 3 vols.	
— Le Comte de Monte Christo, 8mo.	
— Georges, 1 vol.	
— Le Chevalier de Maison Rouge, 1 vol.	
— Impressions de Voyage, 2 vols.	
— Theatre, 1 vol.	\$1 per vol.
GASC.—Le Livre des Peres de Famille et des Instituteurs, ou de l'Education Publique au 19 ^e Siècle, 12mo, \$1 00.	
HUGO (VICTOR).—Les Voix Intérieures, 1 vol. \$1 00.	
— Le Rhin, 3 vols., \$3 00.	
— Hans d'Islande, 1 vol., \$1 00.	
GENLIS.—Le Siège de la Rochelle, 12mo, \$1 00.	
— Mademoiselle de Lafayette suivie de nouvelles, 12mo, \$1 00.	
— Madame de Maintenon, 1 vol., \$1 00.	
— Mademoiselle de Clermont, 1 vol., \$1 00.	
GUIZOT.—Civilisation en Europe, 5 vols. \$5.	
— en France, 5 vols. \$5.	
— Revolution en Angleterre, 2 vols. \$2.	
HOFFMANN.—Contes Nocturnes Trad. par Christian, 1 vol., \$1 00.	
LAMARTINE.—Voyage en Orient, 2 vols. 12mo. half mor. \$3 50.	
LANDOIS.—Lettres sur le Mariage, 1 vol., \$1 00.	
LAJOLLAIS.—Le Livre des Meres de Famille, 12mo., \$1 00.	
MICHEL MASSON.—Les Contes de l'Atelier, 2 vols.	
MONTAIGNE.—Essais de, 1 vol., \$1 25.	
PIGAULT-LEBRUN.—Les Barons de Felsheim, 1 vol., 12mo.	
SCARRON.—Le Roman Comique precedee d'une notice par Christian, 12mo, broché, \$1 00.	
SUE.—Histoire de la Marine Française, 4 vols., \$3 75.	
SOUSTRE.—Les Derniers Bretons, 12mo, \$1 00.	
SOULIE.—Mémoires du Diable, 3 vols. \$3.	
— Conseiller d'Etat, 1 vol. \$1.	
— Sathaniel, 1 vol. \$1.	
BRUSSELS EDITIONS.	
BERANGER.—Poemes, 5 vols., \$3 00.	
CONSTANT (B.).—Cours de Politique Constitutionnelle, 8vo., Bruxelles, \$2 25.	
DUMAS.—Vicomte Bragelonne, 3 vols., \$1 50.	
— La Dame de Monsereau, 6 vols., 12mo., \$3 00.	
LAMARTINE.—Œuvres Complètes, 2 vols. R. 8vo., \$8 00.	
LAMMENNAIS.—Affaires de Rome, 12mo., \$1 00.	
— Amsh asphands et Darvands, 12mo., 75 cts.	
THIERS.—Révolution Française, 4 vols., 8vo., Bruxelles, 1846. \$5 00.	
CORNEILLE (P. et T.).—Œuvres Choieses, 4 vols. in 2, \$1 00.	
THIERRY.—Hist. de France, Dix ans d'Etudes Historiques, 1 vol., 8vo., Bruxelles, 1839, \$1 50.	
TASCHEREAU.—Histoire de la vie et des ouvrages de Moliere, 12mo, 50cts.	
VILLEMAMIN.—Œuvres, nouv. ed., 10 vols., \$10. viz.:	
— Discours et Mélanges Liter. 1 vol.	
— Etudes de Littérature Ancienne, 1 vol.	
— Tableau de l'Eloquence Chrétienne, au 4 ^e Siècle, 1 vol.	
— Etudes d'Histoire Moderne, 1 vol.	
— Cours de Littérature Française, 6 vols.	
— Tabl. de la Littér. 18 ^e Siècle, 4 vols.	
— Tabl. de la Littér. du Moyen Age, 2 vols.	
THIERS.—Histoire de la Révolution Française, 8 vols., 12mo, \$8 00.	
THIERRY, ŒUVRES COMPLETES—	
— Histoire de la Révolution Française.	
— Lettres sur l'Histoire de France.	8 vols.,
— Dix ans d'Etudes Historiques.	\$8 00.
— Recits des Temps Mérovingiens.	
GEO. SAND.—Lelle, 3 vols., 12mo, Bruxelles, \$1 50.	
— Maitres Monastres, 50 cts.	
— Le Meunier d'Ancbault, 3 vols., \$1 75.	
— Sept Cordes de la Lyre, 1 vol., 30cts.	
— Comtesse de Rudolstadt, 4 vols., \$2 00.	
— Le Piccinno, 3 vols., \$1 50.	

United States School Agency.

124 Nassau st., New York.

THIS is an office of General Agency for Literary Institutions, affording the best facilities for procuring competent Professors and Teachers, and promoting the cause of General Education.

The Register exhibits the names of a supply of Teachers in every Department, who have officiated in the best Schools, Colleges, and Families in this Country, and in Europe; also a Catalogue of Popular Institutions, which have tested the great utility of the Agency, by obtaining through it eminent Principals, Professors, and Teachers, and no pains will be spared to merit universal patronage.

All Literary Institutions and Families, Professors and Teachers, who require our services, are respectfully invited to patronize the Establishment.

E. H. WILCOX,
PROPRIETOR.

n4

Marsh's Life of George Fox.**A POPULAR LIFE OF GEORGE FOX,**

THE FIRST OF THE QUAKERS.

Compiled from his Journal and other Authentic Sources; and interspersed with Remarks upon the imperfect Reformation of the Anglican Church, and the consequent spread of Dissent.

By JOSEPH MARSH,

A Member of the Established Church.

Published and for sale by

HENRY LONGSTRETH, 347 Market St., Phila.

Memoirs of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton.

MEMOIRS OF

SIR T. FOWELL BUXTON, BART.,

With Selections from his Correspondence.

Edited by his Son, CHARLES BUXTON, Esq.

This charming work has been spoken of in the highest terms in the English Reviews.

Published and offered to the Trade, by

HENRY LONGSTRETH,

n234f

347 Market Street, Philadelphia.

Just Published.

WATTS ON THE MIND.

A COMPLETE EDITION.

TWO PARTS IN ONE.

Bound in Muslin. Trade price 45 cts.

The Improvement of the Mind.

By ISAAC WATTS, D.D.

"Whoever has the care of instructing others, may be charged with deficiency in his duty, if this book is not recommended."—*Dr. Johnson.*

The general reputation of this work makes it only necessary to announce its appearance by the Publishers.]

A NEW WORK ON OPTICS.

By Prof. J. W. JACKSON.

Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Union College.

A. S. BARNES & CO., Publishers,

j27 tf

51 John Street, New York.

SIXTEENTH CINCINNATI TRADE SALE,

Of Books, Stereotype Plates, Book-Binders' Stock, Stationery, &c.

To commence on TUESDAY, March 13th, 1849.

THE undersigned respectfully solicit Consignments of Books, Stereotype Plates, Book-Binders' Stock, Stationery, &c., to be sold according to the customary

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Liberal advances made on receipt of goods when required.

HAYDEN & WOODRUFF,

Trade Sale Rooms, No. 220 Main street, Up-stairs.

Refer to the Cincinnati Book Trade.

Cincinnati, Dec. 26, 1848.

j20 6t

INTERNATIONAL ART-UNION,

289 BROADWAY.

National Publications.**"THE POWER OF MUSIC,"**

Painted by our inimitable Artist,

W. S. MOUNT, Esq.

Drawn on stone by Leon Noel, in Paris.

Size of the Print 19 by 15 inches.

PRICE OF EACH COPY.—Plain . . . \$3 00

PRIME OF EACH COPY.—Proof before letters . . . 5 00

(only 100 printed)

PRICE OF EACH COPY.—Colored in Superior . . . 5 00

Style, after the Original Picture.

VIEWS OF THE MOST INTERESTING OBJECTS AND SCENERY

IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Drawn by Aug. Kolner. Lith. by Deroy of Paris.

The complete Work will consist of 130 Plates, to be published in twenty numbers of six views each.

PRICE OF EACH NUMBER.—Plain . . . \$2 00

Colored . . . 5 00

III.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE

FALLS OF NIAGARA.

Painted by R. De Trobriand. Drawn on stone by Cicéri.

EACH COPY, colored in Paris, . . . \$3 00

IV.

DEPARTURE FOR THE GOLD REGIONS.

A Comic print, . . . 25 cts.

Goupil, Vibert & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

CHRIST IS ALL. By the Rev. S. H. Tyng, DD. 8vo.

\$1 50.

MODERN ACCOMPLISHMENTS, or the March of Intel-

lect. By Miss Catherine Sinclair. 18mo., 75 cents,

extra gilt, \$1 25.

ORIGINAL THOUGHTS ON SCRIPTURE; being the

substance of Sermons, preached by the Rev. Richard

Cecil, A.M., taken down by Mrs. Hawkes, and now edited

by Catherine Cecil. 12mo. \$1.

THE LAST DAYS OF ELISHA. By the Rev. F. W.

Krummacher, D.D. 12mo. 75 cents.

HORE PAULINE. By Dr. Paley. 75 cents.

ANDERSON'S DOMESTIC CONSTITUTION. 75 cts.

THE BIBLE EXPOSITOR. 18mo. 50 cents.

JAMES'S TRUE CHRISTIAN. 18mo. 30 cents.

— WIDOW DIRECTED. " " "

— ANXIOUS ENQUIRER. " " "

THE TEST OF TRUTH. By Mary Jane Graham.

CLARKE'S DAILY SCRIPTURE PROMISES. 32mo.

30 cents.

HAWKER'S POOR MAN'S MORNING AND EVEN-

ing Portion. 2 vols. 12mo. each 60 cents.

Just published by

ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS,

285 Broadway.

j6 tf

WM. W. ROSE, 19 WALL STREET, respectfully asks the attention of his friends and the public to his stock of Stationery and Account Books.

His stock of English, French, and German Stationery (to a considerable extent imported by himself), as well as American, is of the choicest quality, and extensive in its variety.

FIRST PREMIUM ACCOUNT BOOKS.—He is engaged in manufacturing books for merchants, banks, and other incorporated companies, in a style at once embracing all the modern improvements in the manufacture of the same, made by the most skillful and experienced workmen.

The quality of the materials used by him is of the very best, and parties can have books of any size, ruled and bound as required, which he will warrant to be unsurpassed.

The American Institute awarded the subscriber the first premium (a medal) for the best Account Books exhibited in competition with the other manufacturers, at their great fair held in October, 1848.

Books of all sizes constantly on hand.

N.B. Parties wishing books made for commencing the year 1849, are respectfully reminded that this is not too early a period for giving in their orders, as all books will be the better for seasoning.

All kinds of Engraving, Copper and Steel Plate.

Lithographic, Xylographic, and Letter Press Job Printing, executed in handsome style and with despatch.

W. W. R.'s stock of Letter Copying and Notarial Presses, and Gold Pens, is the largest kept by any stationer in the city.

He is the general agent in this country for the sale of the celebrated Inks, Fluids, and Ink-powders manufactured by Henry Stephens, London.

His prices are as moderate as at any other establishment in the country, and no pains will be spared to give satisfaction to customers.

Orders respectfully solicited and promptly executed.

WM. W. ROSE, 19 Wall street,

one door above Broad st.

d30 tf

RUDOLPH GARRIGUE,

FOREIGN BOOKSELLER,

2 ASTOR HOUSE

(Barclay Street);

HAS JUST PUBLISHED,

THE BLACK AUNT;
Stories and Legends for Children.

WITH NUMEROUS BEAUTIFUL WOODCUTS

AFTER DESIGNS OF

LEWIS RICHTER.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN,

By C. A. DANA.

Splendidly printed on superfine vellum paper, cloth gilt, 75 cts.; cloth extra, gilt edges, \$1 60.

The originality and freshness of these stories, their purity and beautiful moral, induced the well-known translator of *Goethe's Autobiography* to introduce them among the children of his own country, and the publisher has taken every pains to give an elegant and tasteful appearance to the valuable volume. The designs are by one of the most distinguished Artists of Dresden.

The Trade are requested to supply their Christmas Stock.

List of Recent Importations.

JEAN PAUL'S sämtliche Werke. Bound in 16 vols

\$28 00.

Fr. v. SCHLEGEL'S sämtliche Werke. Bound in 7

vols. \$18 75.

A. W. v. SCHLEGEL'S sämtliche Werke. Bound in

6 vols. \$13 50.

GEORG FORSTER'S sämtliche Schriften. Herausgegeben von dessen Tochter mit einer Charakteristik Forster's von G. G. Gervinus. Bound in 7 vols. \$8 50.

K. A. VARNHAGEN von Ense, Denkwürdigkeiten und vermischte Schriften. 2to. Auflage, bound in 7 vols.

\$12 75.

J. H. VASS, sämtliche poetische Werke. Bound in 2

vols. \$3 75.

KLOPSTOCK'S sämtliche Werke. Bound in 5 vols.

\$5 00.

DAS LEBEN DER HEILIGEN. 4to. splendidly illustrated: Parts 1—19, each number containing a complete

Biography. Subscription price 15 cents a part; single numbers 30 cents.

Dr. J. G. FLUGEL.—A complete Dictionary of the English and German, and German and English Languages; containing all the Words in general Use. In 2 vols.

THIRD EDITION, richly bound in Russia leather, \$14.

DIE GEGENWART. Eine encyclopädische Darstellung der neuesten Zeitgeschichte für alle Stände. Ein Supplement zu allen Ausgaben des Conversations-Lexicons.

1—3d Heft, each 12½ cents.

[To be continued.] o14tf

UNRIVALLED COLLECTION

OF

FRENCH BOOKS.

The subscribers have just received from Paris, large additions to their French stock, suitable for the approaching Holidays, embracing

I.

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN of every grade and degree of advancement, many of which are very prettily illustrated with plain and colored engravings.

II.

STORIES, HISTORIES, VOYAGES, TRAVELS, AND Biographies, for youth; a large assortment, and tastefully bound.

III.

STANDARD FRENCH LITERATURE, including the works of the more popular French authors, in plain and fancy bindings—illustrated.

IV.

LARGER AND MORE BEAUTIFUL EDITIONS OF the same class of books—richly and profusely illustrated, and most beautifully bound.

Orders from the Trade solicited.

ROE LOCKWOOD & SON,

d2 tf

411 Broadway.

FINE ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, AND OTHER WORDS OF ART.—WILLIAMS & STEVENS,

No. 353 Broadway

(A short distance above the Park).

Importers and Dealers in English, French, and

German Line and Mezzotint Engravings;

Lithographs, Studies, Views, &c.,

ARE constantly supplied with a full assortment in the above line; and their arrangements are such as to enable them to furnish every new and desirable publication, simultaneously with its appearance in Europe.

The popular works of Wilkie, Landseer, Ansell, Herring, Stone, Brooks, &c., among the English; and Delaroche, Vernet, Steuben, Scheffer, Overbeck, &c., among the French and German, will be found in all their attractive variety, constantly on hand.

o21

NEW LAW BOOKS.

SMITH'S COMMENTARIES ON STATUTORY AND Constitutional Construction, containing an Examination of Adjudged Cases in Constitutional Law under the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the respective States concerning Legislative Power, &c., &c.

LOCKWOOD'S REVERSE OF CASES IN LAW AND Equity in the Court for the Correction of Errors of the State of New York, from 1799 to 1847.

BARBOUR'S SUPREME COURT REPORTS. 2 vols. Under the New Constitution of 1846.

CONNECTICUT REPORTS. Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. Second Edition, with Notes and References to all the Connecticut and New York Reports. By the Hon. Thomas Day.

BARBOUR'S CHANCERY REPORTS. 2 vols. New York Successor of Paige.

COMSTOCK'S REPORTS, COURT OF APPEALS OF the State of New York.

ENGLISH CHANCERY REPORTS. Vol. 19. Now published Verbatim, with Notes and References to English and American Decisions. By John A. Dunlap, Counsellor at Law.

JOHNSON'S CASES. 3 vols. Second Edition. With Notes and References to all the later New York decisions. By Lorenzo B. Shepard, Esq., Counsellor at Law.

SANDFORD'S REPORTS OF THE SUPERIOR COURT of the City of New York. Vol. 1.

The above, with a general assortment of Law Books, and the New State Reports, by

BANKS, GOULD & CO.,
No. 144 Nassau street, New York,
Law Booksellers and Publishers

d9

BANGS, PLATT & CO.,
AT PRIVATE SALE.

BOHN'S STANDARD AND ANTIQUARIAN LIBRARIES. New volumes recently received.
CHRONICLES OF THE CRUSADERS;

Being Contemporary Narratives of the Crusade of Richard Cœur de Lion, by Richard of Devises and Geoffrey de Vineauf; and of the Crusade of Saint Louis, by Lord John de Joinville, with Notes and Illustrations.

EARLY TRAVELS IN PALESTINE:
Comprising the Narratives of Arculf, Willibald, Bernard Leouulf, Sigurd, Benjamin of Tudela, Sir John Mandeville, De La Brocquière, and Maundrell, edited with Notes by Thomas Wright, F.S.A., &c.

STANDARD LIBRARY CYCLOPEDIA
Of Political, Constitutional, Statistical, and Forensic Knowledge. Forming a work of universal reference on subjects of Civil Administration, Political Economy, Finance, Commerce, Laws, and Social Relations.
Vol. I. (to be completed in 4 vols.)

MENZEL'S HISTORY OF GERMANY.
From the Earliest Period to the Present Time. Translated from the fourth German edition by Mr. George Horrocks.

Volume I. (to be completed in three volumes).

PROSE WORKS OF JOHN MILTON. With Preface, Preliminary Remarks and Notes, by J. A. St. John, 2 volumes.

For sale with the previous volumes of the Series, by
BANGS, PLATT & CO.,

j6 tf

204 Broadway.

To Publishers and Printers.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,
Artists and Engravers on Wood,
From London,

BEG to inform Publishers, Printers, etc., that they are prepared to execute any description of work in the above line in a first-rate manner. A large assortment of specimens may be seen in every style of the Art.

LESLIE, TRAVER & RENNIE.

d9 tf

86 Broadway, N. Y.
Opposite Trinity Church.

J. K. FISHER,
Historical and Portrait Painter,
79 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

n35

"The only work which comes up to my idea of what an Arithmetic should be."
CHASE'S COMMON SCHOOL ARITHMETIC.

The COMMON SCHOOL ARITHMETIC, which has attracted so much attention by its originality and valuable improvements, was first published on the 10th of July. Although less than five months have since elapsed, it has been introduced into all the Public Schools in the cities of Cambridge and Worcester, and into District Schools, Academies, and High Schools, in various parts of New England, New York, and Pennsylvania. No other Arithmetic has ever been received with such general favor, and none has established so extensive a reputation in so short a time.

In confidently recommending it as superior to any other work of the kind, the publishers invite an examination, with particular reference to its superiority in the following respects:—

I.—It embraces the ONLY system in which a natural and strictly philosophical arrangement is adopted.

II.—It contains a greater number of ORIGINAL features and improved methods of operation, than any other arithmetic.

III.—It embraces the whole subject in a single volume, and contains much valuable information in addition to the matter usually given.

IV.—Although it is the most thorough work on the subject, it is at the same time the simplest treatise adapted to the use of schools.

V.—It dispenses with MORE THAN THIRTY of the unnecessary and perplexing rules that are given in other works.

VI.—It has no arbitrary and partial methods, like the linking system in Alligation.

VII.—It contains the most copious practical Exercises, there being nearly 9000 Examples.

VIII.—It is entirely analytical, and all the principles are explained with remarkable conciseness and clearness.

IX.—It combines Decimals and Integers in the simple rules, and treats of Fractions in such a manner as to divest the subject of all difficulty.

EXTRACTS FROM OPINIONS OF EXPERIENCED TEACHERS AND MATHEMATICIANS.

A very complete treatise on Arithmetic proper.—*Rev. Cyrus Pierce, Principal of Massachusetts State Normal School at W. Newton.*

The only work which comes up to my idea of what an Arithmetic should be.—*Elbridge Smith, Principal of Cambridge High School.*

It is superior to any similar work with which we are acquainted.—*N. Wheeler, Wm. E. Starr, Geo. P. Fisher, Teachers of Worcester High School.*

In every respect most happily adapted to the wants of the Common Schools.—*Rufus Putnam and Edward Jocelyn, Principals of Salem High Schools.*

One of the best school books I have ever seen.—*A. T. W. Wright, Principal of Philadelphia Normal School.*

The peculiarities noticed in the preface, as well as others, do exist, and are decided improvements.—*C. B. Metcalf and C. L. Baker, Principals of Worcester Grammar Schools.*

Decidedly superior, in many points, to any Arithmetic within my knowledge.—*Warren Lazelle, Sec. of Worcester School Committee; for eighteen years Principal of the Boys' English High School.*

It appears to me to exhibit an unusual degree of conciseness and accuracy in the statement of principles, and to maintain a systematic arrangement throughout.—*Rev. Seth Sweetser, formerly Tutor of Mathematics in Harvard University.*

I know of none among our numerous treatises on Arithmetic, that I should pronounce its equal.—*Josiah Clark, Preceptor of Leicester Academy.*

A work of extraordinary merit and scholarship.—*Goold Brown, author of the "Institutes of English Grammar."*

The above extracts are from only a few of the numerous recommendations that have been received. In every place where the book has been introduced, it is spoken of in terms of unqualified approbation.

Copies will be furnished for examination, to Teachers and School Committees, gratuitously.

The work may be obtained from the publishers, A. HUTCHINSON & CO., Worcester, Mass., and from Wm. H. Hill & Co., 32 Cornhill, Boston; Leavitt, Trow & Co., 191 Broadway, New York; Merriam, Chapin & Co., Springfield; Brown & Parsons, Hartford, Ct.; Alling, Seymour & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Gladding & Froud, Providence, R. I.; L. & C. Edwards, Norwich, Ct.; Uriah Hunt & Son, Philadelphia; Cowan, Dickinson & Co., Knoxville, Tennessee; and orders can be transmitted through any Booksellers in the United States.

Worcester, Mass., Nov. 30, 1848.

A. HUTCHINSON & CO.

d2 tf

CLASSICAL BOOKS.

THE subscribers would call the attention of Classical Teachers and Students to the following List of Books adapted to their wants:—

AINSWORTH'S LATIN DICTIONARY. 8vo. The Cheapest Latin Lexicon published in the country, and suited to all the wants of the Student.

ANTHON'S ABRIDGMENT OF AINSWORTH'S Latin Dictionary; containing all the Words of the larger Lexicons, and abridged only in the Quotations and References, on account of size and price: particularly suited to beginners, and for Ladies' Seminaries.

KINGSLEY'S TACITUS.

JACOBS'S LATIN READER.

CORNELIUS NEPOS. The newest and most complete edition of this Author. Published in this country.

LEVERET'S NEW LATIN TUTOR.

SMART'S TRANSLATION OF HORACE. The works of Horace, translated literally into English Prose, for the use of those who are desirous of Acquiring and Recovering a competent Knowledge of the Latin Language.

URIAH HUNT & SON,

Booksellers and Publishers,
44 North Fourth st. Philad.

n6 tf

STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY.

RICHARD C. VALENTINE, 45 Gold Street, New York, having furnished his STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY with materials for executing orders in every branch of his business, solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage he has heretofore received.

His facilities for stereotyping heavy works at short notice and for executing MATHEMATICAL WORKS, and WORKS in FOREIGN LANGUAGES, with elegance and accuracy, are believed not to be surpassed by those of any similar establishment in the country.

Jobs of every description executed on the most favorable terms.

Specimens of work will at all times be furnished, and references given to the most respectable publishers in the United States.

Recently Published, or in Press.

A NEW AND MORE COMPLETE EDITION
OF

Charlotte Elizabeth's Works;

Embracing the Productions on which the Close of her Life was Spent.

This edition of one of the most popular of modern writers, is now offered in a style of publication which, for the price, is not excelled by anything in the market.

Two volumes octavo, beautifully illustrated with

STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

HEROES OF PURITAN TIMES.

With an Introduction,

By JOEL HAWES, D.D.

THE OLD STONE HOUSE;

Or, Patriot's Fireside.

By Prof. JOS. ALDEN.

COUNT RAYMOND,

And the Crusade against the Albigenes under Pope Clement III.

By CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH.

With Illustrations.

HISTORY OF WESTERN NEW YORK.

By Rev. J. H. HOTCHKIN.

M. W. DODD

n25 tf

Brick Church Chapel, opposite City Hall.

WEBSTER'S OCTAVO DICTIONARY REVISED.

EMBRACING ALL THE WORDS IN THE QUARTO EDITION, AND ALSO AN ARRANGEMENT OF SYNONYMS UNDER THE LEADING WORDS.

MESSRS. HARPER AND BROTHERS, NEW YORK,

HAVE RECENTLY PUBLISHED,

In one handsome Volume, of nearly 1400 pages, Sheep extra, Price \$3 50,

DR. WEBSTER'S AMERICAN DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

EXHIBITING THE ORIGIN, ORTHOGRAPHY, PRONUNCIATION, AND DEFINITION OF WORDS, ETC.

THOROUGHLY REVISED AND CONSIDERABLY ENLARGED

By Prof. Chauncy A. Goodrich,

OF YALE COLLEGE.

Assisted by a number of Gentlemen distinguished for their high attainments in the various departments of Learning, whose names will be found in the Preface.

Several thousand additional words have been incorporated in this edition, embracing all the terms given in the recent edition in the quarto form.

The *Synopsis* and *Walker's Key* to the classical pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scripture Proper Names, have been revised with much care and greatly improved.

A complete *Vocabulary*, giving the pronunciation of Modern Geographical names, has been added.

Great attention has been given in the revision to the pronunciation. A large number of words having been re-spelled, it will now be found to be a complete *Pronouncing Dictionary*.

This edition has been made a *Synonymous Dictionary*: a new and very important feature, not to be found incorporated in the same form into any similar work.

The utmost care has been given in every department of the work to render it the most perfect and satisfactory ever offered to the public. Considering its comprehensiveness, its numerous essential improvements, and its general utility, combined with its portability, it will be found one of the most indispensable and cheapest books of the times.

For a more particular statement of the principles on which the revision has been conducted reference is made to the Preface of the work.

EXTRACTS FROM CRITICAL NOTICES.

The most thorough and complete manual of our language yet offered to the public. It has been subjected to the constant, protracted, and earnest labors of a number of scientific and literary gentlemen, who have carefully revised every part of it, corrected all errors, added many thousands of words, enlarged and made more copious as well as more accurate the definitions, introduced throughout *synonyms* to the words, and in every possible way increased its value and its utility. The result of their labors has been the production of an English Lexicon, which cannot fail to come into universal use, not only in all schools and academies, but with every practical person and general reader.—*Literary World*.

The most compact, comprehensive, and useful lexicon now before the public. It is, in fact, an indispensable work.—*Newark Advertiser*.

A good English dictionary is an indispensable book for every profession. This edition of Webster is all that could be desired. Etymologically, it is superior to any that has preceded it, and is, in this department of lexicographic labor, a monument of learning and research. It will always hold the highest rank in this country, and eventually, we suspect, everywhere.—*New York Commercial Advertiser*.

The work, in its present form, is undoubtedly the best English dictionary ever published. It is complete in all its parts, and in every possible way the work has been adapted to the wants of the great body of the people.—*Mirror*.

The whole work has been thoroughly revised by Prof. Goodrich, of Yale College, and several important and most valuable improvements introduced, which will give to this edition a pre-eminence advantage over any that has been previously published.—*Observer*.

It appears under new editorial auspices, and shows some marked changes that will add greatly to its value, and place it foremost among all works of the kind among us. We can safely say that, for a dictionary for common use, it has no superior—in our judgment no equal.—*Evangelist*.

This is beyond all doubt the most complete and perfect edition of Webster's well-known dictionary that has ever been published.—*Sun*.

It is by far the best English dictionary extant. Many of the original errors of Dr. Webster have been corrected, while a few only of his corrections of the old defective orthography have been abandoned, and the work, on the whole, is better than he left it. We rejoice that the public award is strongly ratifying our long-cherished conviction that Noah Webster was decidedly the best lexicographer who has treated of the English language.—*New York Tribune*.

The labors of Prof. Goodrich have materially added to the value of this dictionary. He has been engaged in them for three years past, and the application of his acute philological faculties to the task has not been without ample fruit.—*New York Evening Post*.

It must be the standard English dictionary throughout the country. It conforms more nearly than any other to the usage of the best authors, and is in every respect the best work of its kind, for general use, now before the public.—*New York Courier and Enquirer*.

In addition to the foregoing extracts from the numerous critical opinions of the press, the work has received the highest commendation from many of the most distinguished men of letters in England and America, the names of a few of which are subjoined: Lord Brougham, Daniel Webster, M. Duponceaux, Prof. Jamieson of Edinburgh, Dr. Mantell, Chancellor Kent, Justice Story, President Hitchcock of Amherst College, Dr. H. Humphrey, President Wayland, Dr. Fisk, also the Officers of Yale College, Columbia College, University of New York, and most of the other public institutions of learning.

The highest standard of authority with the learned of Great Britain and the United States.—*Journ. of Commerce*.

It has come back to us from the other side of the Atlantic, endorsed by the warm approval of the rarest scholars of Europe, as "the best lexicon extant."—*Pittsburgh Journal*.

It must be regarded as by far the most perfect and reliable dictionary of our mother tongue which ever appeared. *New Bedford Mercury*.

We have no hesitation in saying, that to those who accept Dr. Webster's system, and there are thousands, nay hundreds of thousands, this volume will be invaluable. The care bestowed on its revision has been great, and its editor's name is a pledge for the ability of its supervision.—*Churchman*.

Considering its comprehensiveness, its numerous essential improvements, and its general utility, it will be found one of the most indispensable and cheapest books of the times. In short, the reader who has occasion to resort to a dictionary, will find in this single volume all he has a right to expect in a dictionary of the English language, and a little more; for he will find many later words and terms explained on account of their frequent occurrence in the best writers. Many of these are found in this edition, in one volume, which we look for in vain in the former edition, in two volumes. How it could be published for \$3 50, considering the expense incurred in the revision and preparation, is a secret known only to the trade.—*Advocate and Journal*.

This most complete, scholarly and philosophical work. The new Harper edition is essentially modified and improved. Its great distinction, which places it so much before every similar publication, is the addition of all the important synonyms of the language: a feature hitherto unknown in English Dictionaries. There is little danger that this work will be displaced from its supremacy in the present or in the next age. The English language must first be changed. Webster has sounded its depths and measured its dimensions. His Dictionary, for the language as it is, is as nearly perfect as such a book can be. This noble volume is indispensable to the library and the counting-room, and no person of intelligence would, we are persuaded, deny himself the possession of a copy if he knew its prodigious utility and value.—*Home Journal*.

We have, in this fine octavo volume of fifteen hundred pages, closely yet clearly printed in double columns, the most complete and thorough manual of our language yet offered to the public. Such is the decision of some of the leading philologists of England, and such seems to be the growing conviction throughout our own country. The work, as originally prepared by Dr. Webster, was a monument of learning and ability which has won for him the most distinguished reputation. But since his death, it has been subjected to the constant, protracted, and earnest labors of a number of scientific and literary gentlemen, who have carefully revised every part of it, corrected all errors, added many thousands of words, enlarged and made more copious as well as more accurate the definitions, introduced throughout *synonyms* to the words, and in every possible way increased its value and its utility.

The result of their labors has been the production of an English Lexicon, which cannot fail to come into universal

use, not only in all schools and academies, but with every practical person and general reader, who, in making use of our language, would refer to the latest and most accessible authority. For this end, the present edition of Webster's Dictionary has been published in a form admirably adapted to give it that universal circulation to which, by its substantial merits, it is so well entitled.—*Literary World*.

This is not a rival edition of the quarto, which was not tied in our last number, but a large octavo of 1360 pages, adapted to popular use. Though an abridgment from the quarto, it is yet sufficiently full and complete for ordinary use. It is prepared with great care. It contains all the words in the quarto edition. The leading etymologies are retained. All the significations of words are preserved, though the definitions are occasionally compressed in their statement, and it is "on a reduced scale, a clear, accurate, and full exhibition of the American Dictionary in all its parts."

There is one peculiarity in this octavo edition, of much importance. Under the more important words, there is given a list of synonyms, or rather of words having the same general signification. There are few writers, we suppose, who have not felt the need of such a list, in order to the attainment of variety and copiousness of diction. Crabb, Carpenter, and Perry, though useful in their place, do not answer the desired end.

Indeed, so important is this feature of the revised Dictionary to the writer and the public speaker, that for popular use, this edition must be sure of a general and permanent circulation. Prof. Goodrich, during the years of hard labor, which he has devoted to this edition, has possessed very important facilities for perfecting the revision, and is admirably qualified for the work which he has so successfully performed.—*Church Review*.

Taken as a whole, this is unquestionably the best as well as cheapest book yet offered to the public—and it is, moreover, one which we venture to predict will become the authority that will speedily be universally adopted. Every counting-room, and every private library requires a copy; in fact, a good, accurate, and accredited dictionary is indispensable with all.—*Family Comp.*

We have no hesitation in pronouncing it to be, by all odds, the most complete, accurate and comprehensive English dictionary ever offered, at a price and in a form so cheap and convenient, to the American public.—*True Sun*.

Incomparably the most considerable advance in the lexicography of the English tongue, that has appeared since the stupendous work of Johnson. The work is a noble monument of erudition, and indefatigable research. The volume must find its way into all libraries, for it provides the student such a mass of the most valuable information, which he would in vain seek for elsewhere.—*Literary Gazette*.

The learned editor has given us the great American Dictionary, with all the luminous definitions, and the really useful improvements of its laborious originator; but without the more obnoxious of his lexicological experiments. The present edition, the result of long and tedious labor and research, is also desirable, because it is compressed into a more convenient form.—*Democratic Review*.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers, New York;

And to be obtained of all Booksellers and Stationers throughout the United States.